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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,650—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th Aug.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Breifeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
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Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
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The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	29
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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RAILWAY GUIDE

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACE SPECIALS.

THIRD CLASS TICKETS by the Poona Race Specials will only be issued to bona-fide servants of First Class Ticket holders by these Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August, 1902.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1902, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd September, 1902, to 10th September, 1902, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be opened for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,

BREUL, & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT, which will come in force from 1st September, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

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They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

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Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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| *In Adv

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 13-16 = — 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £25 1-2 = ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 3-16 = ,,
Do. 2 months hence 24 3-16 = ,,
Do. New York ..... 52 3-4 = ,,
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·18 = ,,
Berlin Cheques on London ..... 20·49 = ,,
Exchange on New York ..... 4·27 = ,,
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = ,,
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 ,, = ,,
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 ,, = plus 1-8
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 ,, = unchanged
Interest, day to day loans 2 5-8 ,, = plus 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 5-8 ,, = plus 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5 plus 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 3,006. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·25 plus 2	4·26 plus 2	4·31 plus 4	4·28 plus 3

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·27 plus 4	4·26 plus 3	4·26 plus 3	4·26 plus 3	4·26 plus 3

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 11,000 Bales.
,, Last year ..... 13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil.
,, Continent ..... 5,000 ,,
,, Mid-Uplands 9
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 8·23 plus 12
Do. do. March ..... 8·17 plus 11
Coffee 5 3-4
In New Orleans—
Spot 8 1-2
Futures month of Sept. ..... 8·27 plus 9
Do. Dec. ..... 8·09 plus 14
Closing tone steady.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £65-10.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 0-13-6.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.
German granulated Sugar 1st marks 7 9-16. Aug.-Sept. Tone quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,890,000.
Para Rubber, 3s. 2 3-4d.
Seeds unchanged.
Shipping Arrivals—"Gisela" Ioydene Morocco.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 26th August 1902 :—

Cotton	377 bales.
Wheat	4,847 cwts.
Linseed	730 ,,
Rapeseed	667 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	35 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,425 ,,
Rice	601 ,,
Myrabollams	954 ,,
Cottonseed	3953 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	
Do New	23-9	
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	
Bombay ,, ,, ...	23-12	
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Bottomess	64-12	
Do 17 1-2	64-13	

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...				1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do ...				1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do				169 1-4
Marks 3 do do				137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight				129 1-4
Shanghai 30 ,, ,, ...				171
Japan 30 ,, ,, ...				151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone. Steady.

Cash	98-5
1st Settlement	98 5
2nd do.	98 2

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady

Ready	... ...	10 1
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	4
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	11
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	4
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	10
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	26 4 to 28 8
Forward	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Firm
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	1,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·25 plus 3	4·33 plus 3	4·33 plus 2	4·31 plus 3

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·29 plus 2	4·29 plus 3	4·29 plus 3	4·29 plus 3

Apl.-May
4 29
plus 3

COTTON.—The firmer advices from Liverpool and America have no effect on our local market. Spot business is confined to small purchases by the mill s and in the Satta market there are free sellers wit h few transactions reported. We quote.

Bengal F. G.	Rs. 167 January.
Do. Fine	,, 172 do.
Do. M. G. fine	,, 177 do.
M. G. Khandeish F. G.	,, 177 do.
M. G. Broach good	,, 213-1-2 March.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhowmugger 3 21-32.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 1-2
Bar Silver	24 3-16

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated 8th August :—
During the early part of the week under review, the markets were quiet, but yesterday and to-day, considerable strength was developed, many leading bears having turned bulls expecting a series of wild markets in consequence of the strong statistical position for the near future, in case the sightest thing should go wrong with the new crop. We must confess that we cannot at all agree with this view. The crop is doing so splendidly. We have already stated that owing to the copious, even almost excessive rainfall during the latter part of July, drought has lost all its terrors, so to speak. The only question is, that if there should be killing frost, will it do as much harm as it has in drought years? On the other hand, supposing there is no killing frost, or only very little frost, then may we not expect to see an immense yield, judging from the experience of former seasons? The Bureau Report, published on 4th instant gave the condition as 81·9 per cent, or 2·8 per cent, worse than last month. This was considered to be by no means an unfavourable report, as the July condition generally shews a certain, if not a severe, deterioration, compared with the June condition. A very important item is the improvement of 4 per cent. in the Texas condition, which shews that the alleged damage by floods must have been very much exaggerated. A great many people think that 11,000,000 bales minimum may be considered assured, whatever happens, and that with continued favorable weather for the growing crop, and an open autumn the possibilities of an enormous yield are boundless. As regards trade, the takings of Lancashire spinners are at present very small, but that is largely due to the operatives holidays, which have started now, and which will continue first in one district, and then in another, right away into September. Of course poor trade and scanty supplies of the raw material, contribute to this abstention, and for this reason premiums continue to narrow gradually. But the foregoing state of affairs will, of course, only obtain temporarily, as it must not be forgotten that after three small or moderate crops we can do with a very large one, and with an early one too. In previous letters we have given you frequent proofs that the latter is the case, and we may tell you that we have heard of large offerings of cif cotton for Liverpool, sailing guaranteed 28 August. Of course with a large crop, the crucial question is :—What prices are we to have? Should there be a yield of 12 to 13 millions, we honestly believe in 3 1-2d., but should there be only 11 millions, then we almost think 4d., would be about right, or even cheap. That, at any rate, is the way the position strikes us to-day. As you are aware, we have been against cotton for some time, chiefly because trade was so bad, and so long as trade remains bad in Lancashire, on the Continent and elsewhere, so long will speculation remain dormant, and in the absence of speculation we do not think prices can be raised. If, however, we should at any time see an improvement in trade, then we should again have to discuss what is the right price of cotton, on the basis of supply and demand. At present we have bad trade, and every prospect of a most plentiful supply of the raw material, therefore, if the market should advance further on manipulation based on the temporary strength of the statistical position, we think the best thing for our friends would be to sell the market up.
Options: S. 16, single 7, double 14 points. J. F single 11, double 22 points.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RUNGILDAS BHUKANDAS.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.
Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited all the books of account, with the Official Assignee.
Mr. Davar said that his client had no other books of account except those of the Hope Mills, of which he was the agent, and which were now in the possession of Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, who was working the concern. Counsel asked for a week's interim order, remarking that in the interval his client would be able to satisfy the Official Assignee in reference to all his books.
His Lordship extended the interim order for a week.

RE TRIBHOWANDAS LALJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for Mr. R. P. Bharucha, solicitor, a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order.
Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said his client was not furnished with the opposing creditor's affidavit and he objected to the opposition.
Mr. Davar said his client had tried to serve the insolvents, but they had been in hiding.
Mr. Manker said the insolvents were present in Court, and had made inquiries in the Clerk's office as to whether their application was opposed.
Mr. Davar said the insolvents were brothers, and Mr. Bharucha had, on fraudulent representations made to him by the insolvents, incurred out of pocket costs in defending them. They had failed to pay those costs, and when an application for their arrest was made, they sought the benefit of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Davar asked that the matter be allowed to stand over for a week, the opposing creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvents meanwhile.
His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week.

RE MOORJEE LUDHA.

Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, on behalf of Jessing Nensey, appeared to show cause against the rule granted on the 13th inst., calling upon Jessing to show cause why the books of partnership should not be deposited with the Official Assignee.
Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, for the insolvent, appeared in support of the rule.
Mr. Chunilal read affidavits to show that his client was not a partner of the insolvent. Counsel said that the insolvent was allowed to sit in the shop of his client out of courtesy, but had no partnership dealings with Jessing.
His Lordship, after reading the affidavits, discharged the rule with cost.

RE TALAKSEY THACKERSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvents were assisting the Official Assignee in recovering the outstanding assets.
His Lordship, after enquiring of the Official Assignee, granted the insolvents two months' extension of the interim order.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

721-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapoojee Cassinath Dhaklee—Khunderao and S
251-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
385-02—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhoy Allana and others v Dadabhoy Hormusjee Billimoria—M B Chothia.
662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M
829-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.
380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
860-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jalkisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Succoor—Bhaishunker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakchoy Hassum vs Sulleman Goolamhoosen—Ardeshir H D and Co.
204-02—R P Mehta—Bai Dhandibai widow and others vs Bai Manchabai widow and others—Little and Co and D D Romer.
283-02—Malubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhoy and others vs Ratanjee Sorabjee N Talati and others—Unwala and P.
338-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anandjee and others—Little and Co Mathubhai J and M and M and B

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

For Dismissal.

200-02—Payne G S and M—Malcolm Brinker and Co Ld vs Tokersey Canjee—Wadia and G
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.
689-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.
160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kalibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.
634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Laloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.
534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.
635-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person
697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.
171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.
190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.
209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.
323-02—Edgelow G and W—Muncherabaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.
701-01—Balkrishna and V—Mote Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Testamentary Suit for dismissal of the Caveat.

16-02—Mathubhai J and M—Benbai widow vs Bechardas Bhatbhai—Edgelow G and W

For Further Evidence

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhia vs Sidrutbai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.
236-02—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manecklal vs Luckmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M.

For trial on preliminary issue.

222-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co Ld—Craigie L and D

Long Causes.

21-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Sonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Short Causes.

250-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dekshit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and others—M R Vakil.
602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.
524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Sham shudin Patban—Ardeshir H D and Co.

THE German Emperor, we read, shouted a greeting to each of the Russian warships at Reval. One would like to know more of this picturesque feature of the proceedings. What did his Majesty say? There were twenty-nine vessels to be greeted. Did he find a separate message for each? To have done this must have taxed even the Kaiser's rhetorical versatility. A megaphone, we presume, was not required. It has never been imputed to his Majesty that he cannot make himself heard. But the whole proceeding was highly characteristic of its author. With more appropriateness than ever he will be known henceforward as the "Shouting Empeor."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEJEEBHOY—August 27, at her residence, Tardeo, Bombay Bai Buchoobai, widow of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy aged 74 years. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 7 a.m. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COVENTRY—August 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of B O Coventry, Indian Forest Service, of a son.
COOPER—August 20, at Murree, the wife of Major P T Cooper, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HODSON—MACALISTER—August 27, by special license at All Saints', Colnoor, by the Rev A F Lys, Chaplain George James Canterbury Hodsen, Accounts, P W D, to Jane Alice, eldest daughter of Captain R W Macalister, P W D, and grand-daughter of the late T H Plowden.

DEATHS.

CASEY—August 18, at Sambalpore, C P, Agnes Josephine, the dearly loved infant daughter of John and Elizabeth Casey, aged 5 months and 16 days.
LAURIE—August 23, at Khandwa, C P, suddenly, Rosa mond Judith, youngest child of Mr and Mrs H M Laurie.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 44m. Sun sets 6h. 19m. High water 5-43m. 6-54a. Low water, 1-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Khandesh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p. m.
Meeting for a Town Band, Navsari Buildings, 5-30 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Evening Concert, organised by Messrs. Knight, Weymouth, and Co.

FOOTBALL.

Telegraph vs. Oxford L. I.

POLO.—There will be a game to day at 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Valeta left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Falls of Keltie and the s. s. Sabarmati left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Yarra will be made up at Bombay General Post Office for despatch at 2 p. m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A Hindu lad named Rama, aged nineteen years employed as a boiler cleaner on board the steamship Khandalla, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday morning. It appears that Rama was going towards the forepart of the ship to have his food, when a loaded sling struck him knocking him down into the hold, a distance of about thirty feet. When hauled on to the deck, he was found to be dead.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, on the body of Govind Rama, a Hindu, aged thirty years, living at Kandawadi. The deceased had been out of employ for some months past, as he was suffering from paralysis. He was much depressed and was heard to say he was tired of life. On Tuesday morning a splash was heard in a well in an oart near the house and at the same time the deceased was missed from his room. The well was at once dragged and the body of the deceased recovered, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Kallidass Hirji, a general merchant, has reported to the police that about 11 o'clock on Monday morning he entrusted his servant Kallianjee Dayal with Rs. 4,384-6-0 in currency notes and cash directing him to deposit Rs. 2,300 in the Bank of Bombay and to pay two bills with the balance. As Kallianjee did not turn up at his master's pehdi in time, enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he had not deposited the money in the Bank as directed, nor had he paid any bills. The complainant further ascertained that Kallianjee had absconded from Bombay with the money and sent one of his servants by the same day's mail train to Ahmedabad. Subsequently the complainant received a telegram from his servant at Ahmedabad that Kallianjee had been arrested there, but without any money on him.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Anandibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was the wife of a malee and lived with her husband in Lady Jamsetjee Road. The evidence showed that before leaving home on Saturday morning for work, the husband has asked the deceased not to go to work that day, as it was a fast day and keep his meals ready at noon. But on returning from work, he found that she had gone to work and had not prepared his food. On her return he upbraided her and struck her on the shoulder. No hing happened afterwards, and they seemed to be reconciled. On Monday morning the deceased was missed from home. A report was made to the police and her body was next day found floating in a well, at some distance from her house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RIFLE MATCH.

A MATCH took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon between Teams of Ten representing the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the Bombay Rifle Club. The Oxford's were in good form and finished up well ahead of the Club. The scores of both teams were somewhat marred owing to the difficulty of marking Lee Matford shots on Iron Targets. No doubt a change will some day be made to canvas Targets which are easier to work and more accurate and economical as the bullets can be recovered. Several Volunteer Officers were present, some taking part in the match.
A miniature Silver medal was given by the Bombay Rifle Club for the best individual aggregate in each team. The following are the scores :

REGT RIFLE TEAM 2ND OXFD LT INFTRY.

	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Lee Corpl Wylde	27	26	53
Sergt Osborne	25	26	51
Ar Sergt Goodwin	25	26	51
Sergt Barry	23	25	48
Private Miles	25	22	47
Lce Sergt Ferris	26	21	47
Cr Sergt Havary	25	19	44
Lee Corpl Braunigan	20	22	42
Sergt Parker	24	16	40
Private Seaman	22	16	38
Total ...	242	219	461

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Corpl G F Lund	22	24	46
Sergt P R Sund	22	23	45
Major T M English	22	22	44
Asst Sergt R W Chitts	19	24	43
Sergt F E Otto	22	21	43
Sergt Major J H Downing	21	20	41
Cr Sergt W Fry	22	17	39
Lce Sergt W Walmsby	16	22	38
Captain H S Jacob	15	22	37
Volunteer C H Lillywhite ...	19	17	36
Total ...	200	212	412

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Wednesday.—The cyclonic storm in Central India has moved very slowly in a west-north-west direction and is central about 50 miles south of Jhansi. It has continued to fill up. Very little rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal. Showers have fallen along the Himalayas and in the Gangetic Plain, Purnea, Debra-Dun, and Lucknow each report one inch. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central India, Rajputana Central Provinces, and Guzarat. There has been light rain on the West Coast and a few showers have fallen in the Deccan. Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and Bhavnagar have received 2 1-2 inches, Indore 2, Ajmer, Kotah and Sanger 1 1-2, and Surat, Ahmedabad, Sutna, Nowgong and Jhansi one. The storm will probably continue to advance in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction and rainfall may increase in Guzarat and Rajputana as the storm advances.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddam and Co. have received the following reports :—

WADWAN, AUG. 25.

Since we wrote on 23rd we have had more or less rains every day and the weather is quite monsoonish. The rain has been general throughout Jhallawad District and Morvi. Sowing is being vigorously pushed on everywhere. The early sowings are progressing well.

HUBLI, AUG., 25.

Weather cloudy and showery in surrounding districts.

BROACH, AUG. 25.

The weather on the 25th inst. was bright with occasional clouds and 20 cents of rain fell. To-day it has been cloudy; there has been a fall of 1 inch 15 cents. At the time of writing it is still raining. No damage is expected by this rain as the plants have sufficiently advanced.

BASIM, AUG. 26.

The weather continues cloudy and monsoonish and a light drizzling rain fell during last night amounting to 10 cents.

BHUSAWAL, AUGUST 26.

We had 25 cents of rain last night. Since, there has been no rain but skies are cloudy. The cotton plants are growing and look in flourishing state. Jalgaon district is better than ours, the cotton plants are in height nearly 2 feet and in good condition.

AUGUST 27.

Weather continues rainy. Heavy rain yesterday gauging 3 inches 70 cents. Rain generally over the districts. Prospects much improved. Plants flourishing a break is now required.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 27.

We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 1 inch, 4 cents.

DELHI, AUGUST 27.

Raining moderately throughout the district weather threatening. The crop accounts are favorable.

INDORE, AUGUST 27.

Raining plentifully throughout the districts.

JUBALPORE, AUGUST 27.

We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 32 cents.

BEAWAR, AUGUST 27.

More rain is wanted for the growing crops. The crop accounts are less favorable. Jaipur had since our last advices a rainfall of 1·20 inches.

BHAVNAGAR, AUGUST 26.

Heavy rains. We have to day a rainfall of 2. 71 inches. There is no sign of clearing. Weather is rainy.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cs.	In. Cts
Previously registered	28 63	32 57	32 96	32 69
Wednesday, 27th Aug	00 72	00 20	1 22	00 74
Total	29 35	32 77	34 18	33 43
Total fall to Aug. 27th 1901.	84 38	79 88	83 42	71 84
Total fall to Aug. 27th 1900.	61 57	65 49	64 75	60 65

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	53
August 27th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	25
Total	29	78

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH AUGUST.

1. The barometerter readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the actual amount of moisture in the air to the maximum

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·599	SE	1	95·9	79·9	79	..	7·37	—5·53
Sirsa	29·579	SSE	6	100·8	83·1	64	..	7·74	—6·78
Delhi	29·593	ESE	4	91·2	82·0	77	..	21·66	×2·18
Agra	29·512	NE	2	91·0	79·2	87	..	17·52	—2·99
Cawnpore	29·552	ESE	10	89·3	79·8	89	..	10·18	—15·39
Allahabad ...	29·598	E	13	84·6	78·3	87	0·17	28·70	—0·77
Jhansi	29·489	NNE	9	84·2	78·1	91	0·23	25·28	—3·75
Jacobabad ..	29·539	Calm	0	92·5	83·0	78	..	1·45	—0·95
Kurrachi	29·615	WNW	10	90·4	80·2	81	..	5·49	—0·08
Jeypore	29·575	NNE	3	91·2	77·1	87	0·01	9·40	—9·63
Ajmere	29·583	NW	2	87·9	78·1	98	1·35	7·60	—5·71
Deesa	29·5·5	WNW	5	95·1	79·1	89	0·24	3·26	—15·25
Ahmedabad.	29·589	NW	5	87·7	77·1	94	0·51	8·24	—18·38
Bhuj	29·485	NW	9	86·3	75·9	88	0·16	5·33	—5·36
Jamnagar ...	29·611	WSW	14	87·0	76·2	91	..	3·46	—15·61
Dwarka	29·627	WNW	14	89·9	76·7	91	0·13	7·95	..
Rajkot	29·6·3	W	14	82·9	74·7	95	0·37	8·15	—13·93
Bhownagar									
Para	29·639	W	15	87·1	75·8	91	2·36	12·41	—0·94
Veraval	29·614	WNW	15	83·0	73·8	86	0·10	10·03	—4·54
Neemach ...	29·548	NNE	9	91·5	72·5	94	0·32	20·30	—1·39
Indore	29·565	SW	11	76·8	72·1	98	2·04	17·39	—4·13
Saugor	29·508	SSW	5	79·4	73·1	92	1·54	22·01	—13·72
Jubulpore...	29·546	SSW	8	82·9	74·1	90	0·21	25·82	—18·66
Hoshangabad.....	29·532	SW	7	85·2	75·2	93	2·58	21·19	—15·53
Khandwa ...	29·582	W	11	78·2	73·6	88	0·27	23·01	×2·23
Raipur	29·625	SW	7	82·8	71·4	90	..	17·62	—15·55
Nagpur	29·6·8	SW	15	84·3	74·6	86	0·01	19·75	—12·79
Amraoti	29·625	WSW	17	78·1	72·5	83	0·05	20·34	—1·81
Akola	29·616	SW	12	82·0	72·3	82	0·18	19·21	—1·97
Surat	29·641	N	7	87·5	75·5	95	0·85	35·53	×2·15
Malegaon ...	29·627	WSW	13	83·4	72·0	85	0·21	11·45	—0·94
Bombay	29·683	W	19	84·1	78·3	89	0·30	33·98	—24·82
Poona	29·624	WSW	20	84·6	69·9	84	0·03	15·69	—1·05
Ahmednagar	29·698	SW	15	83·8	70·4	84	..	7·89	—1·76
Aurangabad	29·675	WSW	22	81·9	69·2	92	0·51	9·88	..
Sholapur.....	29·701	SW	10	84·7	73·6	76	0·09	7·09	—0·30
Ratnagiri ...	29·7·6	WSW	11	84·9	74·9	89	1·05	60·48	—23·02
Bijapur	29·7·6	WSW	6	91·4	72·3	74	..	6·97	—1·53
Belgaum.....	29·760	W	24	77·3	69·5	93	2·53	35·23	..
Goa	29·776	W	14	81·0	75·4	85	0·13	80·43	+18·30
Karwar	29·781	WSW	5	82·2	77·5	86	0·49	110·69	+15·3
Mangalore..	29·852	Calm	2	84·4	72·9	92	0·87	103·45	×11·31
Calicut.....	29·831	SSE	5	83·8	73·5	91	0·58	75·92	—3·26
Cochin.....	29·853	ENE	..	86·3	74·7	93	0·24	62·54	+5·11
Bangalore...	29·839	WSW	13	84·7	66·3	91	..	5·77	—0·02
Secunderabad.....	29·724	W	7	87·2	70·0	86	1·21	7·52	—10·73
Masulipatam	29·717	Calm	9	91·6	74·9	91	1·12	13·43	—3·21
Bellary	29·748	W

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

DISLOYALTY AT THE CAPE.

THE news from Cape Colony is not so satisfactory as the friends of Sir Gordon Sprigg would like. Parliament has reassembled; certain promised measures have been introduce, and Sir Gordon has intimated that Martial Law will have been abolished within the week. If that were all it would be well. The picture of the Cape Colonists setting their house in order is pleasant to look upon. But there is another. It is that presented by Dr. Smartt and by the English press in the Colony, which notwithstanding the decision of the Home Government, maintain that the Cape's only hope of salvation lies in the temporary suspension of the constitution. Whether Lord Milner was right or wrong in giving public expression to his views on the subject, there can be little difference of opinion as to whether he was not the man of all others competent to diagnose the disease from which the Colony was suffering and to prescribe the remedy. Mr. Chamberlain did not accept Lord Milner's advice in the matter. In fact he went directly in opposition to him. But we gather from his recent speech in the House of Commons, to which we drew attention on Monday, that Mr. Chamberlain is not so completely at his ease on the subject as he might be. "We do not say and we have not said," remarked the Colonial Secretary, "that such a policy (as that recommended by Lord Milner) might not be the higher wisdom. All we say is that at the present time, at any rate, we see no reason to adopt it." When Martial Law has been superseded by Constitutional Law and men may act and speak their minds with greater freedom, people at home will have better opportunities of judging the necessities of the case than they have had hitherto. When Sir Gordon Sprigg informed the Colonists at a great public meeting that he proposed to proceed to England to discuss the subject with Mr. Chamberlain, a voice in the hall cried out: "Will you give him our views too?" Sir Gordon replied that he would give his own views as that was the object for which he was going. It was a wholly unsatisfactory thing that the representative of people of many shades of opinion should merely express his own. Dr. Smartt is in touch with public opinion in the Cape as closely as Sir Gordon Sprigg, and Sir Henry Juta is said to be more closely in touch with them than either of his colleagues. Sir Henry does not fear what the present Parliament will do, but he points out that a dissolution and a general election are at hand and that the result of an election, before a redistribution of seats has been effected, will inevitably carry back the representatives of the Bond and disloyalty in greater strength than before.

The "Times", which was inclined to believe that perhaps Mr. Chamberlain's decision was right, last week end published a telegram from its Cape Town correspondent in which that gentleman stated that the "worst fears of those who advocated the suspension of Parliamentary Government are on the eve of being realised." Advices from the Cape confirm that feeling. There can be little doubt we have accepted too eagerly the assurances of loyalty on the part of the surrendered Boers and disappointed Burghers. Mr. Kruger's refusal to recognise the peace, and Dr. Leyds' determination to continue his agitation count for little. As Mr. Seddon said, we have lionised the Boers in England too greatly and have accepted the assurances of individual submission as representative of too wide a section of "our late enemies". With regret we say it—that we believe the statement attributed to the sons of Mr. Reitz at Naples to be more accurately reflecting sentiments of the Boers towards us, wherein they declared:—"The English journals say we are content with the peace terms. Do not believe them. Peace was made because 21,000 women and children were prisoners, and were being daily massacred; also because our men were spent, and the means for continuing the struggle failed; but this war is not finished. Believe me, in three, five, or ten years the war will be renewed." It would be inconsistent with Boer traditions and with Boer character to kiss the rod with such avidity as has been represented. Doubtless they were glad of the respite. Doubtless too they fully appreciated the magnanimity displayed towards them by the generals who had defeated them. But their antipathy to the English people is the outgrowth of centuries of contact with them. Wherever the British has gone the Dutchman has, of necessity, gone to the wall. It is only necessary to glance through the South African journals to realise the true feeling of the Boers. From all parts of the country, but more especially from the Cape, come evidences that Boers and Burghers are no more affectionately disposed to us than they were before the war. A South African contemporary, writing on the subject, says there is unquestionably at the present time a feeling of optimism in the air, but it is mainly confined to the towns and to people who, having no means of getting at the facts first hand, are easily misled by purely superficial indications. Loyalists, who live in the country and who know from personal experience what their Bond neighbours are thinking and saying, are practically unanimous in raising their voices in protest against the folly of assuming that a racial change has suddenly taken place either in the policy of the Bond or in the predominant sentiment among Bondmen. And further, as a reflex of Boer loyalty, our contemporary tells us that on the day the King's illness was announced at a gathering at Fort Beaufort, when all the loyalists joined in singing "God save the King", the Dutch colonists refused to join either in prayer or singing and walked away.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House he had been led to his decision because his colleagues and he had so much confidence in the good sense of the population of the Cape Colony, and the general desire for a better feeling and for racial reconciliation. It is shown that the feeling does not exist, and if the prophecy of Sir Henry Juta be fulfilled and the Bond gain a majority in the Colonial Parliament, it never will exist. No doubt many disloyalists have been struck off the lists of voters and have been permanently disfranchised. Many people believe that will alter the complexion of the House. It is just possible. But the chances are strongly against it. The consequences are not lightly to be anticipated. The constitution of the House will represent the will of the people, and would any British Government incur the odium of over-riding it? To use Sir Henry Juta's words, they will undergo the deep humiliation of seeing a fresh era of Bond domination begun in the Cape Parliament. A great opportunity of setting matters straight in the Colony had been lost. It was not proposed to suspend the constitution for any prolonged period and in a short time all recollection of it would have passed. If Sir Gordon Sprigg could induce the present Parliament to pass a Redistribution Bill before its dissolution, the situation might be saved. But it is considered next to impossible that such a feat could be performed. So the men who are to return members to the Cape Parliament are now—except in the towns—boycotting the men who served their country, insolent young rebel Dutchmen who go about bragging the part they took in the rebellion. Many dorps are described as honeycombed with sedition and Caledon, even according to Sir Gordon Sprigg's estimate, harbours fifteen thousand rebels. This is a district which was reputed to be singularly free from sedition. We fear there will be a great reawaking shortly. We do not attach much importance to the declaration by Mr. Reitz's sons that the war will break out again, for there are none so misguided as to believe they could affect much armed as they will hereafter be mainly with fowling-pieces. A rising would be the rising of a rabble and that may be expected at any time. It can have little importance, but it will be a bitter recollection that the contingency might have been avoided by His Majesty's ministers had they been guided by those most familiar with the people of the country and the hollowness of their professed loyalty to the British Crown.

GERMANY IN SAMOA.

LITTLE credit for colonial administrative ability is given to any European native by British critics and judged by results it does not seem that they have merited very much. But a Berlin radical paper claims that the German rule in Samoa has been an unqualified success. Peace is permanent, property is secure, and the rulers and the law alike are respected. The system of local self-government which the Germans found in operation has been permitted to continue and there has consequently been no friction between the administration and the people. But the journal which takes a distinctly rose-coloured view of things cannot conceal its concern as to the future of the island, the besetting sin of whose people is idleness. The German Administration recognises that its most important task now is to attract them to labour. Close acquaintance with the people has taught the new rulers that the Samoans are lazy. This of itself might matter little, but the importation of blacks from the Bismarck Archipelago is the monopoly of the German Trading and Plantation Society, the engagement of Malays is very expensive, and the importation of Chinese has only just been tried. If the Samoans, who are at least twenty thousand in number, could be won over to the cause of labour, things would improve infinitely. A commencement has been made, inasmuch as the Government has done everything possible to start the construction of roads. And the governor, anxious to profit by the simplicity of the natives, has hit upon an ingenious method of encouraging their construction. Instead of asking that native chiefs shall be rewarded with all sorts of fantastic honours, he has imported a number of light victorias, giving one each to the most enlightened of the leaders of men. Until there are roads on which to run the victorias, those equipages are very much in the nature of a white elephant. But the chiefs desire to ride in their carriages and their subjects will be constrained to make the roads on which to run them. Apia is badly in want of an adequate water-supply and arrangements for it cannot long be deferred. But at present attention is being confined to road-making. That those roads run along the coast line where they are little wanted instead of into the interior where there is a pressing need for them, is, we suppose, an illustration of the aptitude of the Germans for colonial administration and the development of eastern states. Another fact which does not seem to demonstrate to any great extent the success of German administration is that trade and traffic have considerably decreased in the past year. The tonnage of ships which arrived at Apia in 1900 was forty-eight thousand, against seventy-seven thousand tons in the previous year. The imports of 1901 only amounted to one and a-half million marks, the exports to one million, being a decrease of twenty-five and twenty per cent. as compared with 1900. Australia and New Zealand continue to furnish the greater part of the imports, or double as much as Germany.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

MISERABLY wet weather in the morning, which threatened to prevent all further play, ushered in the third day of the Presidency match, and, indeed, up to twelve o'clock there seemed very little probability that the match could be continued. Fortunately after that hour the weather showed signs of clearing, and the liberal use of towels and mops on the pitch enabled the Presidency to enter upon the last and most exciting stage of the game at three o'clock. The wicket was in a sodden state, and it was expected at first that the bowlers would be unable to get the same work on the ball as on the previous two days. Expectations in this direction were, however, not realised, as the bowlers from the start held the upper hand. There were a few sanguine supporters of the Presidency on the ground who imagined that they would make light of the task set them, but any hopes in this direction were soon dissipated after the first few overs. The Presidency innings up to the time that Captains Deas and Carnegy became associated after the fall of the seventh wicket, can only be described as a painful procession to and from the wickets. Runs were terribly hard to get, and the batsmen, without exception, were always in difficulties. The ground helped the bowlers a lot and enabled them to get such work on the ball that at one stage of the innings it seemed highly probable that the Presidency would be all out for under fifty. Fortunately at this critical juncture Captains, Deas and Carnegy became associated and, by some of the best cricket seen in the match, added forty runs for the eighth wicket. The hopes of Presidency supporters rose high during this partnership, and while the two players remained together there was always an off chance that they would knock up the runs required to win. But it was not to be. Messrs. Mistri and Bulsara bowled with such deadly effect that, helped as they were by the state of the wicket, it would have taken all the science and skill of a Ranjitsinhji or a Fry to have made anything of a score against them. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captains Deas and Carnegy under the circumstances, and if they did not succeed in pulling the match out of the fire they, at all events, saved their side from an utter collapse. Some excitement was afforded towards the end by the partnership of Messrs. Lumsden and Walcott for the last wicket, but as over fifty runs were then required to win, there was never much hope that these would be obtained. The last wicket falling with the total at 98, the Parsis were able to claim a highly creditable win—by forty-four runs. They worked hard for victory and thoroughly deserved it. Their fielding in the state of the ground was brilliant, and to that as much as the fine bowling of Messrs. Mistri and Bulsara they owed their success. To briefly review the cricket of the last three days, there were no big batting successes, but Messrs. Meherhomji, Colabawalla, and Pavri, and Captains Greig, Deas, and Carnegy for their respective sides, worthily upheld their reputations. Of the bowlers, Mr. Mistri was the most successful, and his record of thirteen wickets in the match will stand out as one of the best in the whole series of these games. We doubt, indeed, if it has ever been equalled. Mr. Bulsara too deserved the unstinted praise he received for the prominent share he had in the victory. Of the Presidency bowlers, Captains Greig, Deas and Wood all had creditable figures, and the all-round cricket of the two first-named was one of the chief features of the three days' play. The Parsis have won this match by the aid of superior bowling, but on the hard dry Poona wicket next month we expect to see the tables reversed.

THE Government have sanctioned the privilege of free postage to prisoners-of-war in India.

THE reserve in silver held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 22nd instant to Rs. 16,67,15,539.

IT is expected that the Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill will start its sittings in Calcutta about the 15th November. The Committee has not yet been appointed, and is not likely to be constituted immediately; in fact the nomination of its members will probably be one of the last acts of the Government before quitting Simla for the season. Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Pugh, both of whom will presumably be members of the Select Committee, are proceeding to Simla in connection with the preliminary consideration of the Bill; the former officially, as he is to be placed on special duty, and the latter informally.

A REUTER telegram from Pretoria reports that ex-Commandant Beyers has been admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court.

THE King of the Belgians proposes, says the "Soir" of Brussels, to make his well-known palace at Laeken one of the finest Royal residences in Europe. The plans have been entrusted to a Parisian architect, M. Marcel, and his designs are stated to have been approved by the King. Two entire wings are to be added to the existing building.

THE French Consul at Canton has heard the complaint respecting an alleged trespass by In Lui San, a naturalised Portuguese subject, on French mission land near Macao. The Viceroy, at his request, instructed the Chinese Mandarin to effect the arrest of Ip Lui San and the ex-prefect of Chinsan. Ip Lui San has appealed to the Portuguese Government and delivered to them the mandarin's letter of intimidation.

THE Cordailliere has landed at Bordeaux a prisoner named Andrine, who has been brought from South America, and was an officer on a passenger boat which left France a few weeks back for Buenos Ayres. Andrine fell violently in love with a female passenger of great beauty, and she accepted his advances. Soon however, Andrine discovered that the woman was unfaithful to him, and in a fit of jealous fury he shot her. The woman is now in a Monte Video hospital dangerously wounded, and Andrine is to be kept in prison in France until his trial.

THE wife of a millionaire shoe manufacturer in South Boston has decided to follow the advice of her friends that she will become greater than any living grand opera star if she will only cultivate her voice under foreign masters. Her husband has agreed, and in order that he may accompany his wife to Europe has closed up his business, dismantled his factory, and thrown 1,200 employees out of work. The question is being discussed whether he has the moral right to throw out of employment the men who helped him to accumulate his wealth.

MR. COCKERTON has a serious rival in the person of the factory inspector who has made the brilliant discovery that the Law Courts constitute a factory within the meaning of the Act, through the presence on the premises of a bookbinder, whose business it is to repair the reference volumes of the Courts. It is humorously suggested that as a consequence the building may require periodically to be whitewashed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. But the discovery may prove one of real service, if it should lead haply to the better ventilation of what a facetious writer once termed Mr. Street's "Gothic labyrinth."

"Djibouti," the organ of French Somaliland, gives a sombre picture of the effects produced on trade with Abyssinia by the system of monopolies recently granted by Menelik, for particular branches of trade—especially that in hides. As quoted by the Paris "Siecle," the case amounts to this, that contraband is being organised on all sides, the Abyssinian Customs are dwindling, and a bitter feeling of grievance is growing up among the population. The effects on trade are described as so bad that some of the monopoly holders are foregoing their rights.

A LONG-DISTANCE SEA SWIM.

THE DIFFICULTIES THAT BESET AN AQUATIC ATHLETE.

BY MONTAGUE A. HOLBEIN.

IT is my experience that many people think a Channel swim is a matter of strolling down to the beach, donning a bathing costume, walking into the sea, and swimming as far as possible.

As a matter of fact there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done before attempting any long-distance sea swimming. Several months before I intend making a specially protracted trip I go into training, and here I may say that training for swimming differs considerably from that for any other sport.

The greatest obstacle which has to be contended with is cold, writes Mr. Holbein in the "Daily Express" Remaining in the water for many hours is a terrific trial to the circulation of most people, and quite bars any training known to athletes as "fine." One must, therefore, so train as to leave the body well covered with flesh, in addition to having the muscular system in good condition. Personally, I am particularly fortunate in possessing the power to resist cold. My temperature on emerging from the water has never been other than normal after every long swim I have made.

I can also stand immersion in hotter water than most people would care to enter. A bath heated to 125degs. would almost raise blisters on many people, but nature must have endowed me with an extra thick epidermis, for it causes me no inconvenience.

To return, however, to the question of training. Different methods suit different people. I make a very slight change only in my diet, eating a little less vegetable food than under ordinary circumstances. Once or twice a week I take a long walking exercise, and indulge in a six or seven hours' swim every two or three days. Half an hour's exercise with a Sandow developer on the days when I am not walking or swimming completes the muscular part of the training.

SMOKING STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

I have never been a smoker, and never while training take any stimulant. About twenty minutes before the end of some particularly heavy and protracted effort I sometimes take some over-proof brandy and egg. This enables one to put in a good spurt at the finish, but if taken long before the end of the swim the effect is far more harmful than good. I may say that I think smoking is more injurious to a man's staying power than moderate drinking. Spirits, however, are very harmful, even if taken moderately.

In addition to feeding well up to the day of the attempt, I believe in constant nourishment during the effort. In fact, I try to get something about every half-hour. I hold that a swimmer should not wait to feel the need of food, but continue to take small quantities at short intervals. The driver of a railway engine from Newcastle to London would not delay stoking up until the fire was low.

This reminds me of a labouring man who once invited me to witness a long swim he proposed to undertake. All that he had with him was a little bread and cheese and a bottle of whisky, the latter in case he should get cold. Before he had been four hours in the water we had to drag him out to save him from drowning. He had become hopelessly inebriated.

I strongly recommend raw eggs, hot milk, hot tea, and Bovril as refreshing and staying foods.

Even with good training and a proper provision of suitable food on the trip many other difficulties always arise, such as tides, winds, and weather.

There are only certain days at somewhat rare intervals, when one can have any reasonable hope of swimming the Channel.

The steering question is one of great difficulty and anxiety for those who direct me. In my former attempt to swim the Channel this was specially difficult. The sea became so rough that I was blinded by the action of the salt water upon my eyes, and had to be shouted at every moment. Once, after a tussle with a wave which pitched me about pretty violently, my pilots lost sight of me completely for some time. They eventually discovered me swimming some 150yds. astern, and saw to their consternation that I had turned about and was making full speed back towards the French coast.

PROTECTING THE EYES.

My eyes must be naturally weak, for they are the only part of my anatomy that seems any the worse for the long stay in the briny. After some hours' swimming the salt renders me quite blind, and causes considerable agony. This blindness does not make matters easier for my pilots. I have, therefore, been experimenting this year with a small mask which tightly fits on to the upper part of my face, and is fitted with two watch glasses to see through. The one I wore in my recent Dover to Ramsgate swim, when the weather was very rough, answered so admirably that I decided to use it on the Channel journey the other night.

I need hardly say that the air-tight mask becomes rather depressing after a while, and I would much sooner be without one. I do not believe, however, in allowing considerations of personal comfort to stand in the way of the chance of success.

Those who have known me as a twenty-four hours' road cyclist were surprised at my turning to swimming, the two sports not being generally found hand-in-hand. It came about in a curious way. I met with a serious accident while cycling, which resulted in a fractured leg. The injured limb was very stiff on recovery, and my doctor recommended swimming to benefit the limb. In carrying out his directions I grew so proficient that I soon became ambitious to hold some swimming records. I have never been a "quick" man in any sport, my bent always being towards "staying" and not sprinting. I began going in for six and seven hour spells, and very soon conceived the idea of tackling the Channel swim. I still hope to achieve my object, and shall persevere until I attain success.

AN ERRATIC COURSE.

As the crow flies the distance is about twenty-one miles, but the currents cause one to take a course resembling a capital "W," which lengthens the journey to about thirty-five or forty miles. For the first five miles the tide is helpful, but after that it takes one right out of the way.

Even with suitable tides, the winds may be contrary. A south-south-east wind is most favourable, while a north-north-wester is dead against one, and causes the salt water to break over one's face.

The stroke I find most useful is one of my own invention. Lying on my back, I bring the hands from the thighs close to my body up the chest. With a turn of the wrist at the elbow I extend the arms beyond the head until the hands meet, I then bring them with an outward and downward sweep, with as much power as possible, to the thighs. In this way the hands never leave the water, and so the minimum resistance is offered to a contrary wind. This stroke also keeps me high in the water. About twenty-two to the minute is the rate of striking I find most profitable. My friend, Mr. Gray, who frequently times me, tells me that I rarely vary the rate by so much as one stroke a minute from start to finish.

For a change I turn on to my side or breast for fifteen or twenty minutes, but the back-stroke is the best, twenty-one of which are equal to about twenty-four or twenty-five of the other strokes. Needless to say, the difference of energy expended is far from being a negligible quantity in long distances.

My final advice to aspirants for long distance honours is not to be afraid to take it out of themselves in training. The more hard work the better. I walk from my house at Catford to my business in the City and back three or four times a week. When training for cycling I used to keep this up for three or four months. When really fit, my advice is to slacken off and have a few days of what athletes call "lurching" just before the big event.

AN American financier has invented a novel and "almost certain" system for breaking the bank at Monte Carlo. "Almost certain" is good. But it suggests at least that this particular inventor is not as most of his kind who never admit even the possibility of failure. Perhaps, therefore, he may do better than some.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CRUISE.

VISIT TO ARRAN ISLE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The King has arrived at Brodick in Arran.

[Brodick Bay is the principal landing place for visitors to the Isle of Arran. Almost the whole of the Island belongs to the Duke of Hamilton whose seat is at Brodick Castle. Six miles from Brodick lies the village of Lamlash whose beautiful bay is sheltered by Holy Island, once the site of a cell inhabited by St. Molios, a disciple of St. Columba. Many parts of the Island of Arran are traditionally associated with Robert Bruce. Thus, one of the largest of the water-worn recesses in the high sandstone cliffs of the west coast is called the King's Cave, another is the King's kitchen, a third his cellar, and a fourth his table, while the hill above is the King's hill; the southern extremity of Lamlash Bay is the King's Cross Point, and an ancient fort in Glencoy is said to have sheltered his men. Other sights of the Island having an antiquarian interest are Druidical circles, Danish forts and sepulchral cairns. Since the days of Robert Bruce no British monarch has visited the Island, at any rate not in the full enjoyment of Sovereign power. Scotsmen will be interested in the visit of King Edward VII to scenes connected with the history of Bruce before his final success against another Edward at Bannockburn,]

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM.

CONFLICT OF OPINION.

LONDON August 27.

The English Papers, both Liberal and Conservative alike are much divided on the question of the situation in the Cape. Some accuse the Progressives of fomenting racial animosities by their anxiety for a Treason Bill. Others have similarly charged the Bond in connection with the Colonial Martial Law Commission. Others blame both impartially. The first alarm, however, is subsiding.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT MALTA.

The Indian Contingent at Malta paraded and witnessed the presentation of Medals to the garrison. Afterwards the native officers were presented to the Deputy Governor.

The officers of the garrison beat the Contingent at Polo by three to one.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

PROGRAMME OF RELIEFS.

LONDON, August 26.

A special Army order has been issued which provides that the following troops leave South Africa between now and March 1903 :—

Four Regiments of Cavalry, four Batteries of Horse Artillery, three Brigade Divisions of Field Artillery and twelve Battalions of Infantry go to India. Five Companies of Garrison Artillery and ten regiments of Infantry go to various parts of the Empire. Three Regiments of Infantry arrive in South Africa during the same period.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

SIR W. LAURIER IN PARIS.

BANQUET AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, August 26.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Canadian Ministers of Finance and Customs, and also the British Consul-General conferred and lunched with President Loubet to-day. M. Delcasse was also present.

LONDON, August 27.

M. Delcasse gave a dinner at the Foreign Office yesterday evening in honour of Sir Wilfred Laurier and his colleagues.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

VISIT OF INSPECTION BY GENERAL MILES.

General Miles, the American Commander-in-Chief, is going to the Philippines on a visit of inspection.

LORD ROBERTS AND GENERAL FRENCH AT CANTERBURY.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY,

Lord Roberts and General French have been presented with the Freedom of the City of Canterbury. They were enthusiastically welcomed.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

President Roosevelt's speech in connection with the Trusts has created a sensation in America. He is denounced on the one hand as the destroyer of his party, and hailed on the other as a great and popular leader.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Sussex has beaten Essex by 110 runs.

THE KING OF ITALY AND GERMANY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE SWISS.

The King of Italy has started for Berlin. The German Official Press welcomes in most cordial articles the visit of his Majesty, emphasising the solidity of the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, August. 27.

King Victor Emmanuel en route to Berlin dined at Goeschenen with the Swiss President and members of the Government. The most cordial speeches in reference to the two countries' relations were exchanged.

The Hill State of Tehri-Garhwal proposes to send one of its leading Pundits to the Religious Conference which is to be held in Japan for the purpose of drawing up a system of religious philosophy which will be acceptable to Hindus and Budhists alike. Apart from the deep interest with which the proceedings of a Conference unique in history will be followed, the deputation of a Pundit from Tehri is in itself a very remarkable circumstance. The rulers of the State are Brahmins of the highest caste and have for many centuries been most conservative in their opinions. The State itself lies out of the beaten track and is not likely to be caught up in the current of a mere passing excitement. Yet the representative selected to go to Japan has so far put aside the obligations of caste that he is willing to cross the sea and eat food cooked by non-Brahmin hands.

REPATRIATION OF BOER PRISONERS.

MORE TO LEAVE BY THE IONIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The number of Boer prisoners sailing by the Transport Ionian is increased to thirteen hundred; Umballa, Solon, and Digbai sending 286 extra, and Wellington 14. One thousand will be landed at Durban, and three hundred at Cape Town.

Though not entitled to passages from India to South Africa, the favour will, however, be granted, under certain conditions, to families of officers likely to remain some time in the latter country.

PLAGUE IN RETURNS.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

The number of plague deaths in India increased last week to 4,371. Bombay Presidency reporting 3,111, Mysore 614, Madras Presidency 163, the United Provinces 195, and Hyderabad 143.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSIONER.

SIMLA, August 23.

Mr. Hewett leaves for Nagpur next Tuesday.

BENGAL HIGH COURT.

THE MALDA OUTRAGE CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO HEAVY FINE AND NOMINAL IMPRISONMENT.

SENTENCE RECALLED.

CALCUTTA, August 27.

What is known as the Malda outrage case came up before the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction to-day, at the instance of the Government of Bengal. From the petition it appears that on the 24th May last, Babu Muddun Gopal Chowdhury, a Zemindar of Midnapore, on pretext that his wife was ill induced a young lady doctor named Pramila Bala Roy to accompany him on board his house boat and then attempted to assault her. The young lady was subsequently rescued and the accused was made over to the police. At the trial the accused confessed his guilt and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 and to be imprisoned till the rising of the court. The Government of Bengal through Mr Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, contend that the offence was a cowardly outrage on a defenceless woman and that the fine and nominal imprisonment inflicted are wholly inadequate and the High Court have called upon the accused to how cause why the sentence passed on him should not be augmented.

INCREASE OF CALCUTTA NURSES.

The Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution will be increased by thirty nurses. The whole staff will then consist of 123 nurses, divided equally between the Presidency General Hospital and the Medical College. Want of accommodation is keenly felt and an immediate appeal is to be made to Government on this account.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S CHALLENGE SHIELD.

DECCAN COLLEGE vs. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

FINAL RESULT OF THE MATCH.

POONA, August 27.

The match begun yesterday between the Deccan College and the College of Science was resumed to-day, the College of Science's team completing their second innings for 41 runs. The Deccan College won the match by one innings and 27 runs.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT OF RETIREMENT CONTRADICTED.

The announcement already made that his lordship the Bishop of Bombay intends to retire from the service owing to ill-health is contradicted. His lordship is shortly going to England for a few months to recruit his health and will resume to his office at the expiration of the leave he has been granted.

POLO AT POONA.

RESULTS OF DRAWING.

The following are the results of the drawing for the Poona Junior Polo Tournament :—1st round, Royal Scots versus Jodhpore Palace team; 1st Bombay Lancers versus Kirkee Gymkhana; E. F. A. Kirkee versus Bombay Gymkhana; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry versus Poona Gymkhana. The second round will be played on Thursday, the 4th proximo; and the finalson Saturday and Monday.

SPORTS AT YERROWDA.

TWO MORE GOLF COMPETITIONS.

Two more matches in connection with the Poona Golf Competition were competed yesterday at Yerrowda in spite of the strong wind which was blowing.

The following was the score for the Morison's prize :—

	Score.	Hand.	Wins.
Mr. Scott	103	14	88
Mr. Carlton	93	3	90
Mr. Bromley	106	14	92
Captain Young	101	10	96
Mr. Keatings	111	11	100
Major Walker	109	8	101
Colonel Onslow	107	4	103
Colonel Clarkson	120	15	105
Colonel Fooks	112	5	107
Colonel Light	123	17	106
Captain Kennedy	128	17	111

The scores for the Ladies Medal (Hon'ble Mr. Fulton's and the Honorary Secretary's prize, were :

	Score.	Hand.	Wins.
Mrs. Tate	90	2	88
Miss E. Tate	102	0	102
Miss Bainbridge	113	6	107

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MADRAS MEMBER.

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Mr. W. J. Dumergue who was appointed a few days ago Madras member of the Supreme Legislative Council, in succession to Mr. F. A. Nicholson, has been granted furlough for six months from the 15th October next. It is obvious therefore that he will not go to Calcutta, but that someone else will be appointed in his place.

CHURCH REOPENING AT BANGALORE

THE ENLARGEMENT OF ST. MARK'S.

SERMON BY BISHOP WHITEHEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 27.

Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, and Archdeacon Acheson Williams, last evening, solemnized the reopening of St Mark's Church which was built 105 years ago and has just been handsomely enlarged. Nearly a thousand worshippers and the united choirs of the local Anglican churches 125 strong, with the Lincoln's band and the organ took part in a stately service.

In the course of his sermon the Bishop said: "As the extension of this church has been undertaken by the Government of India it is a public witness to the respect and reverence which the Government of India as a Christian Government feels to be due to the honor and glory of Almighty God. The Government is indeed bound to be neutral in matters of religion and the proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1857 laid down in clear language that policy of religious neutrality which has always been scrupulously adhered to. But neutrality is not indifference and while Government has carefully abstained from using or even appearing to use its political power for the conversion of its subjects to Christianity, at the same time it has been equally careful to emphasize the fact that it is a Christian Government ruling upon Christian principles and controlled by the fear of God. The royal proclamation of 1857, which is a charter of religious liberty and toleration in India, is also very emphatic in asserting that the sovereign of England is a Christian sovereign believing firmly in the truth of Christianity and relying on Devine guidance and protection, and it would be a strange misunderstanding of the feelings of the peoples of India to imagine that they could wish it to be otherwise. The last thing they would desire is to be ruled by an irreligious government on irreligious principles. Let me conclude with the words of a prayer that was drawn up in 1698, for the Honourable United Company of Merchants, trading to the East Indies to be used in their factories abroad and pray that we adoring the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour in all things these Indian nations amongst whom we dwell beholding our good works, may be won over, thereby to love our holy religion and to glorify Thee our Father which art in Heaven.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

Major Northcote, officiating A. A. G., Madras, reverts to the post of Station Staff Officer, Sialkot, on relief by Colonel Forbes.

Lieut.-Colonel Kentish, 1st Dorsets, goes on half-pay to-morrow.

Imperial Service Troops will in the future be eligible to compete at recognised central rifle meetings in all individual and team matches open to the Native Army.

A number of veterinary officers are about to return to India form South Africa. Lieutenant Brown comes with the 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Lake with the 3rd Hussars; Lieutenant Gamble with the 10th Hussars; and Lieutenant Hylton Jolliffe, with the 12th Lancers. Lieutenants Gillett and Porteous come at once.

British soldiers in India who registered their names for discharge under the Army Act, section 82, but were detained with the colours under a royal proclamation on the commencement of the South African campaign are now to be allowed to take their discharge, on paying one hundred and fifty rupees each, being the equivalent of ten pounds prescribed by the War Office.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY ROVERS vs. B. V. A.

On the Cooperage last evening in the Bombay Football League, a match was played between the Bombay Rovers and the B. V. A. The Rovers had all the play in the first half, and put in three goals. In the second half the B. V. A. played up pluckily and for some time kept the Rovers out. However, as the result of a melee in their goal mouth the ball was bustled through. Shortly afterwards the Rovers centre captured the ball and completely beating the B. V. A. back got right away and had the goal keeper at his mercy before he could be stopped—this made five goals to nil. Later on, however, the B. V. A. front rank got going and sent in a shot which beat Piper who was bothered with the failing light, the last stages of the game being played almost in the dark.

The game thus ended :—

Bombay Rovers ... ... 5 goals
B. V. A. ... ... 1 goal

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayeane Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Bhamo route to China interrupted within the Indian Frontier.

Cable Nagasaki Fusan interrupted.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	2	23 p.m.	13	43
Teheran	27	1	57 p.m.	...	52
Suez	27	2	45 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	0	1
,, Karachi	0	15	0	1
,, Madras	0	45	0	4

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

A LATE START.

VICTORY FOR THE PARSIS.

Play was considerably delayed yesterday by the heavy rain which descended in the early hours of the morning and which continued to fall until close upon eleven o'clock. At one time it appeared that a commencement would be impossible, and that the game would have to be abandoned owing to the sodden state of the wicket. However, immediately the deluge ceased preparations for the game were commenced. The pitch itself was thoroughly soaked, but the moisture quickly drained away and the strong breeze which was blowing began to make a very favourable impression upon the out-field. Except in the corner of the ground nearest to the Gymkhana Pavilion and Wandby Road and along the South boundary the field was perfectly dry. Where the water had drained, pits were sunk and the water carried off by means of buckets. At a quarter to one o'clock, when His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Captain Greig and Mr. Jardine, the Captain of the Presidency eleven, proceeded to the ground to inspect the pitch, it appeared that an immediate commencement was possible. However, it was decided, and rather unwisely perhaps, not to begin play until two o'clock. The rain held off splendidly during tiffin hour, and the prospect of fair weather was much brighter at two o'clock than it had been for the previous twenty-four hours. The players came out for half an hour's practice at the nets previous to the game, and when the time for commencing play approached a big crowd again gathered. However, there was another delay, Jardine and Pavri being of opinion that it would be better to give the pitch a little more chance of drying. It was therefore decided to commence play at three o'clock.

At three o'clock the Parsi eleven appeared upon the field amid applause, and Captains Greig and Wood went to the wickets for the Presidency. Overnight the Parsis had made 117 in their second venture, the Presidency having hit up 112 in their first innings. The Parsis who, in their first turn, with the bat, had made 131, had thus given their opponents 143 to get to win, and the game was in an exceedingly interesting state. Bulsara sent down the first over, Wood taking the first ball. The first over was a maiden and Mistry went on to bowl to Captain Greig who got the fourth ball away to the off boundary. The remaining balls of the over were not productive of runs. Capt. Wood cut Bulsara for a couple, and the next ball but one drove him for a single, Capt. Greig getting to the batting end. However, he played the rest of the over without scoring. At the other end Wood snicked Mistry to leg for a couple, but was clean bowled by the next ball, the first wicket thus falling for nine runs. After this disaster Sale came in, but the score remained unaltered until the following over, when Greig got Bulsara to square leg scoring a single and bringing up double figures. Off Bulsara's fourth ball Sale was given out L. b. w.; the second wicket falling for 10 runs. Major Field, who filled the vacancy put Bulsara to square leg and four were run immediately afterwards for byes, and Major Field, by a nice cut made a single off Mistry. Greig drove the next delivery for a single. In the next over Greig pulled Bulsara nearly to the Esplanade boundary, three being run off the stroke, and Field subsequently made a very pretty hit in the same direction, but the ball was well fielded and only a single was run. At half past 3 o'clock a light shower came on. Major Field subsequently pulled Bulsara to square leg but was immediately snapped up by Mistry—3 for 28. Jardine cut a single off Mistry, but Greig played the next ball on to the wickets returning with 12 runs to his credit—4 for 30. The chances of the Presidency team were thus rapidly disappearing. Cassels was the next comer but the Presidency's ill-luck was by no means in the wane. M. Bulsara's next over he clean bowled Jardine—five wickets for 30—and Deas came out to take his place with the bat. The rot continued, for before the over was complete Cassels in making a glance to leg put the ball straight into Mistry's hands—six for 31, Deas by a nice cut off Mistry then made a couple and followed it up by driving the same bowler for a single. Davy opened his score by a single and Deas drove Bulsara for a couple off the next delivery. However, he appeared to have been caught by Mehta in the slips. The umpire, however, was appealed to for leg before wicket, before the ball reached Mehta's hands, and Deas was eventually given not out. The next over was a maiden; Davy uneffectually trying to drive Mistry through the field but afterwards Deas brought the score up to forty by a snick through the slips to the boundary. In Mistry's next over Davy failed to time the ball and was clean bowled—7 wickets for 42. The next comer was Carnegy. The score mounted very slowly, very few hits worthy of comment being made. Carnegy got a hot one to square leg, but Mistry prevented it from getting far away. He afterwards made a nice drive to the on for a couple, and shaped better than any previous batsman had yet done at Mistry's bowling. Subsequently he survived an appeal for leg before wicket by Bulsara. Both batsmen were now playing with more confidence. Carnegy by a well placed leg hit brought up the half century, and immediately afterwards four were run from byes. Deas got Bulsara away beautifully to leg, but the ball was fielded close on the boundary. In the next over he drove Mistry splendidly for four bringing the score to 60. Carnegy afterwards got Mistry away for three, and Deas by a clean drive nearly hit the same bowler out of the ground, 70 being reached. Another beautiful leg hit by Carnegy found the boundary, and Mehta went on to bowl in place of Bulsara. By a pretty cut he got the same bowler away for a couple. Deas then hit a two and a single and the score mounted to 80. Deas up to this time had made 29 and Carnegy 15, the wicket having put on 38 runs. Deas by a nice forward stroke made another single, but the next ball took Carnegy's wicket, 8 for 82. Walcott came in next, and having played through the remaining balls of Mistry's over he drove two successive balls from Mehta for two. A fairly heavy shower now came on, and, the first ball of Mistry's next over Deas' wicket fell—9 for 87. Lumsden, the last man, took his first ball in a storm of rain, but the over was negotiated without disaster, the batsman driving the ball to the off boundary and raising the score to 90, Walcott snicked Mistry for three, and one was run for a bye, and he again got to the bowler's end at the change of over by a run for another bye. Bulsara then went on with the ball, and he beat the batsman three times with the ball. The over was again completed, however, and the bowling came to Lumsden who made a single off the next delivery. However, Walcott drove the ball into the long field and was caught by Kanga, the innings thus closing for 98, and the Parsis winning the match by 44 runs. The following were the scores.

PARSIS.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr K M Mistri, b Wood	4	c Jardine, b Greig	11		
Mr F Colabawalla, c Jardine, b Deas	14	c Deas, b Greig	29		
Mr H D Kanga, b Greig	12	b Deas	7		
Mr R P Menerhomji, c Greig, b Deas	36	c and b Greig	25		
Mr D D Kanga, c Walcott, b Sale	4	c Davy, b Wood	7		
Dr M E Pavri (Capt), c Field, b Wood	19	c Field, b Greig	24		
Mr D Raja (jun), c Greig, b Deas	10	c Walcott, b Wood	9		
Mr G Karaka, c Greig, b Wood	9	not out	0		
Mr N C Bapasola, b Deas	7	c Wood, b Greig	1		
Mr A H Mehta, c and b Wood	11	c Davy, b Greig	5		
Mr M D Bulsara, not out	1	c Carnegy, b Wood	0		
Extras	4	Extras	5		
Total	131	Total	123		

Fall of wickets :—1 for 5, 2 for 30, 3 for 38, 4 for 73, 5 for 79, 6 for 91, 7 for 109, 8 for 117, 9 for 130 and 10 for 131.	Fall of wickets :—1 for 30, 2 for 37, 3 for 64, 4 for 83, 5 for 84, 6 for 87, 7 for 117, 8 for 118, 9 for 123, 10 for 123.

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Capt T G Greig, c Kanga, b Bulsara	43	played on Mistry	12		
Capt M D Wood, c Mehta, b Bulsara	6	b Mistri	5		
Mr R A Cassels, b Mehta	2	c Mistry b Bulsara	0		
Mr E L Sale, b Mistri	6	b Bulsara	0		
Major C L Field, b Mistri	7	c Mistri, b Bulsara	4		
Mr M H Jardine (Capt), st Kanga, b Mistri	3	b Bulsara	2		
Capt Deas, b Mistri	12	c Mistri,	31		
Lieut L F Lumsden, b Mistri	0	not out	5		
Capt Davy, c Colabawalla, b Mistri	12	b Mistri	5		
Capt G O Carnegy, b Mistri	3	b Mistri	13		
Walcott, not out	0	c Walcott b Mistry	8		
Extras	5	Extras	13		
Total	113	Total for 3 wkts.	98		

Fall of wickets :—1 for 12, 2 for 25, 3 for 39, 4 for 61, 5 for 71, 6 for 83, 7 for 86, 8 for 91, 9 for 105, and 10 for 112.	Fall of wickets :—1 for 9, 2 for 10, 3 for 28, 4 for 30, 5 for 30, 84 for 31, 7 for 42, 8 for (2, 9 for 87, 10 for 98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.

First Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Greig	21	44	7	1		18·4	29	2	6
Capt Wood	14·2	24	5	4		15	45	5	3
Capt Deas	21	29	7	4		19	31	9	1
Mr Sale	4	11	1	1		5	12	1	0
Lieut Lumsden	2	19	0	0		...	...	...	...

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Mehta	15	7	28	1		4	13	0	0
Mr Bulsara	19	10	44	2		12	28	2	4
Mr Mistri	13·1	3	28	7		17·2	44	3	6
Mr Pavri	5	0	6	0		0	0	0	0

GIFTS TO THE PARSI BOWLERS.

After the match Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee presented Messrs. Bulsara and Mistry with Rs. 100 each as a mark of appreciation of their bowling performances. He also handed another Rs. 100 to the Selection Committee with a view to having it presented to the player whose performance in the Presidency match was next in order of merit.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE W. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARMAGOA.

Our Panjim correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—

This city looks very lively now, after the arrival of the Gunboat Zaire from Lisbon with a large number of European Military officers sent out to occupy certain important posts in this colony, which, under the new military organization, will always be held by Military Officers. This measure has not pleased the natives of the country, but I believe time will show that our Governor, General Gothardo's plans and ideas are excellent and meant in the interests of the country, although it must be confessed that hitherto many Indians have proved themselves excellent administrators of the Districts, the Village Communities, and the Confrarternities; consequently the military element might have been limited to the disturbed districts or "Novas Conquistos". The Gunboat Zaire, soon after disembarking her passengers and taking in the prisoners and men in jail sentenced to transportation to Africa, proceeded via Bombay to Mozambique and thence will go to Lisbon, touching some of our colonies on her return to Portugal.

The Western India Portuguese Railway is now directed by the officials of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and many have received notices as to the non-requirement of their services. The much esteemed Agent, Mr. Pemberton, who is also British Consul in Goa, has resigned his post which will now be filled up by Mr. Wassey, the popular Chief Engineer of the Portuguese Railway who, it is said, will also be the next British Consul. Mr. Wassey is a shrewd and excellent official and the S. M. Railway have wisely secured his services. It is to be hoped the valuable services of the chief surgeon of our Railway, as also of the energetic Traffic Inspector will not be lost sight of. These two gentlemen have been connected with the company from its very infancy, now more than 18 years, and they have worked hard and zealously in the interests of the company and are so well acquainted with the people and the work, that it is very unlikely the S. M. Railway will entirely part with their services, though they will, if retained, have to extend their sphere of action to a larger area of at least double the number of miles now under their charge.

The exact terms of the transfer of the line are not yet officially known, but from what I have learnt from a good source, the profits and losses are to be equally shared between the two Companies, the shareholders of which are, with few exceptions, one and the same persons. The W. I. P. Railway and the Harbour works must considerably improve in their receipts, while expenditure will certainly be reduced, so that there is a brighter future before us, and if the efforts of Messrs. Playfair and Walke, the General Commission and Shipping Agents at Marmagoa, prove successful, the harbour will in future, not present the dull and monotonous appearance it has hitherto shown. The Portuguese Government should give some subsidy to the first Company or firm establishing regular and direct communication with Europe. Large shipments of coffee, now shipped through other ports, can be sent by this route, including Mangalore, if the S. M. Railway will, as I hear, they intend doing, reduce their rates to Marmagoa. Mr. Wright, the Traffic Manager of the S. M. Railway is a sound businessman and it is entirely in his hands to develop the business at Marmagoa, which he certainly will not fail to do ere long. The present contract, between the Portuguese Railway Company and Messrs. Shepherd and Company practically closes the Port of Marmagoa to other steamers. After all it is not unlikely the calculations and expectations of Mr. E. Sayer, who was the first Agent and Chief Engineer of the W. I. P. Railway, may prove to be correct, and that instead of 80,000 tons cargo passing to Marmagoa through the S. M. Railway we do not see why at least 150,000 to 200,000 tons should not go by that route out of the 400,000 tons carried by the S. M. Railway Company. The distance from Hubli to Bombay is about 5 days, while from or via Marmagoa is 8 to 10 days? And why? Because the cargo has sometimes to remain at Marmagoa five or 6 days waiting for a steamer to carry it away and this is one of the chief reasons why the W. I. P. Railway has proved a white elephant.

We are having nice rains, and good crops generally are looked for this year.

THE PAGHADI CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the letter which I addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday and to my great surprise it was not read to the Corporation. I shall be obliged if you will see your way to insert this with the enclosure in your next issue in order that due justice may be done to all.

Yours &c.,
G. N. LADAK.

135, Khoja Moholla, Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

To the President,

Bombay Municipal Corporation,
Fort, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the subject of the Paghadi system brought into the meeting of the last Corporation by Doctor Sukhia, I beg to bring to your, as well as the members', notice that Doctor Sukhia was altogether wrong in exposing the member in public in the manner he did.

Is he of opinion that a member of the Corporation is not entitled to move Municipal officers to take pity on poor people? If the members do not take interest in such matters, who is to take part of the public?

Doctor Sukhia appears to have acted rather foolishly, to have spoken in such a way as to expose one of the most valuable members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He is the only man in whom the public have trust in matters relating to the Municipality.... I know this member since more than ten years and it was of late that he proved to be a most successful member in the Legislative Council.

It was not right on the part of Doctor Sukhia to have exposed that member.... He is so influential that His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Honorable Mr. Monteath, the Honorable Mr. Fulton, the Honorable Mr. Edgly and other gentelemen of such rank and honors are all his personal friends....

Yours obediently
(Signed), G. N. LADAK.

Original to the President and copies to the Municipal Commissioner and several other members.

Mr. Lambton's remarks on the British Constitution in a recent debate were rather neat: The British Constitution itself was not logical, neither were the Houses of Parliament. The one House was selected by Providence and the other House by the people. (Laughter.) One half of our legislative wisdom we owed to the choice of chance and the other half to the chance of choice. (Laughter.) And they were particularly happy as coming from one who, as twin brother to the Earl of Durham, may be considered to represent in his own person the whole system. Also any reflection on the peerage which might be regarded as involved in his remarks is mitigated by the fact that his own son is heir to the title.

Trouble has been fermenting among the workmen of the Kure Shipbuilding Yard for some time past, says the "Nagasaki Press." The employees number altogether about 3,000, and practically all of these are discontented with the methods of management of the present Superintendent. They agreed therefore to go on strike, but before actually doing so, they indulged, according to a Hiroshima despatch, in a little violence. More than 1,000 of the men, whose work was over for the day, made an attack on the yard office, and on the residence of the superintendent. The news of the attack travelled quickly to the police quarters, and a considerable force was turned out against the mob, which it had little difficulty in dispersing.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS AT THE SEASIDE.

THE VATICAN AND JOAN OF ARC

DR. GARNAULT'S EXPERIMENT.

PARIS, August 7.

Paris is hurrying to the "bains de mer," there to undergo the cure of fresh breezes and repose of spirit ready for the social rounds of next season. For the moment the reports from the seaside are somewhat melancholy, the weather has been cold and the English are wanting; but doubtless this month and the Coronation will put that all right, and give the season just the fillip it needs. Meanwhile, the Paris that remains faithful to the Seine is unlike its ordinary self. Its streets are filled with people from the four corners of the earth; its aspect is more than ever cosmopolitan. At these times there is a tendency to be retrospective, to think on the Paris that was and is. The "was" is so much more delightful, so much more picturesque, so much more full of life and colour than the "is." At least we think so, as we note the things that were and are not. The finest restaurants, where one supped royally after the theatre, are shutting up one by one, and in their places rise gaudy brasseries with irritating kinds of orchestras. One is no longer sure of meeting one's kind in the cafe; it is no longer the gathering-place of the wits and of the journalists and artists. Nowadays the public writer does not dash off his article between two glasses of absinthe, or if he does we do not see him; and no longer are we certain of seeing so-and-so at a particular cafe. The journalistic rendesvous has become a legend. It belongs to the days when a well-known correspondent and his wife (whose name yet lingers in the world of the press) used to meet every evening to write their articles, and to quarrel all the time. In the cafes it is a new race that has sprung up. It is not the Parisian. He seemeth not to go to the central cafes nowadays: it is the stranger within the gates and the dweller in the suburbs. It has been said that the boulevards empty towards the Gare St. Lazaire at half-past eleven, and there is truth in it. The generation that cannot eat suppers, can no longer stay out of bed at unseasonable hours. Its conversation and its capers are cut according to the time-table. For be it from one to regret these things. The Boulevard as the centre of life exists no more. Nowadays, it seems to belong to the outskirts of Montmartre. It is still political, but then so is Montmartre, which was always ready to go to the barriers on the least provocation. But the politics of the Boulevard are the politics of the least responsible. For the first time perhaps, since the Third Republic, this raw and unfledged opinion has been on the side of law and order. The police in their endeavour to repress the cerical manifestants have found their stoutest supporters in the Socialists, who if they do not belong properly to the Boulevards have used it as their battleground. And odd turn of events is it not? seeing that but a few months ago the red flag of Revolution was raised as a menace to the police over Pere chaise. Yes, the boulevards are political and always will be but they are for either nationalism or socialism, both of them decadent and both of them dangers to the health of the state. But the Parisian at this moment is listening to the music of the waves rather than the rival cries of party factions and his daily round is passed between the Casino and the little cabin on the sea shore where Madame and her friends watch the bathers and receive and exchange the news. His is the better part.

Another centenarian who passed 102 years in poverty has entered into his rest. The deceased patriarch, one Sarre, born at St. Marcel, near Chalon-sur-Saone, on the 28th of January, 1800, saw at Lyons at the age of fifteen the gold keys of that city, made to be presented to Marie Louise, handed with all civic solemnity to the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, "the fattest of fat men," as he appeared to Sarre. Hesse-Homburg received them on behalf of the allied Sovereigns. Sarre's native commune celebrated with festivity his hundredth birthday in 1900, when he attended a thanksgiving Mass attended by a numerous posterity of four generations. The children were aged respectively seventy-one, seventy-three, and seventy-six. The hero of the fete has lost his wife at the age of ninety, and retired from the post of road-mender at the age of ninety-five. He obtained it at the age of thirty-four. Sarre, on retiring invested half his savings in a life annuity, which he enjoyed for seven years. He owned the cottage in which he lived, and up to within a week of his death used to hoe, rake, and weed his garden, but had not strength to dig. He preserved his mental faculties to the end. Through life his staple food was the mess of vegetable broth, with bread steeped in it, which French peasants call "la soupe." He took it three times a day, and but rarely ate meat.

The Vatican, after all, recoils from canonising Joan of Arc, though it went so far as to declare her venerable. It could not well recognise her as a saint without stigmatising Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, as the opposite. Did not Joan say at the stake: "Bishop, it is you who have done me to death"? The suit for her canonisation, undertaken by Bishop Dupanloup under the MacMahon Presidency, and with the encouragement of the Marechal MacMahon, has dragged ever since. It is hard for laymen to understand canonical questions. We all thought, once the saint of Michelet and Henri Martin was proclaimed "venerable," that in course of time she must needs be recognised as a member of the army of saints and martyrs. But doctors of theology now tell us that we assumed too much. Joan died a cruel death after expressing sentiments of faith, hope, charity, and submission to the Church. She may, therefore, be ranked as venerable, but it would be impossible to speak of her life as saintly or her work as aught but military and political. The seal of sanctity cannot be affixed to it. The English, whom she routed, had not in her time incurred the stigma of heresy, and showed themselves under all circumstances good Catholics. Equally with the French were they children of the Holy See. The Cardinal of Winchester at the time of Joan's trial was actually on his way to Bohemia to join in a work she had taken to heart—the extermination of the Hussites. The Loubet Government, unlike those of MacMahon, Carnot, and Faure, has been indifferent to the proceedings at the Vatican. A theologian has explained to me that had Joan suffered for the poor, or in defence of religion, she would be deserving of canonisation, but not for gaining military victories in co-operation with Blue Beard, she captain who stood next her at the siege of Orleans, and was a dealer in the Black Art. Without going into the theological bearings of the Joan of Arc suit, one may add to the above that Michelet, a feminist above everything else, allowed himself to be carried away by his enthusiasm for a young woman who undertook a patriotic work.

Dr. Koch has received Dr. Garnault's attacks with perfect indifference. The famous German professor tells a "Figaro" correspondent that the young French doctor is behaving like a mountebank, not like a scientist. Dr. Garnault's heroic

learning that the inoculations upon his arm have "taken" have all left him, from fear, no doubt, of catching consumption. Dr. Garnault laid bare his arm to a correspondent of the "Figaro", and showed him small pieces of diseased flesh gaining upon the healthy tissue. He will allow the diseased portion to spread until the Pasteur Institute delivers him a certificate that he is really suffering from tuberculosis, after which he will ask Professor Truffier to excise the diseased portions. There is just the risk that his blood may get poisoned in the meanwhile, and then the position would be very serious indeed. But Dr. Garnault, without desiring death, has no fear of it. "I have not reached the age of 42," he says, "without becoming aware of the small place I occupy in the universe. If I were a Pasteur or a Claude Bernard, whose life were useful to mankind, I would argue differently, but I am aware that I belong to the common type of humanity, and shall not be missed."

Her Majesty Queen Maria Christina left Paris for Vienna delighted with her stay here. For the first time in twenty years the ex-Queen Regent has enjoyed a few hours of real freedom. She drove round Paris on Saturday in a motor-car, first to Notre Dame des Victoires—the Queen has never missed Mass a single day since she became Regent—then to the Louvre Museum. After this she drove to the Bois de Boulogne, the motor-car, steered by the Chauffeur Karst, running near the limits of prohibited speed, and after this went up the Eiffel Tower, up to the third platform, entering her name, at M. Eiffel's request, in the Royal visitors' book. The Queen bought up the whole stock of illustrated postcards on sale on the third platform, and at once sent off one to her son, the King of Spain, and another one to her daughter, the Princess of Asturias. In the afternoon, after a visit to a Spanish nuns' convent, her Majesty alighted from her motor-car in the Rue de la Paix and walked down that fashionable street, followed at a distance, though she was unaware of it, by two detectives. She entered several shops and made purchases. Queen Christina on the railway platform nearly ran against Mr. Root and General Horace Porter. Mr. Root was going by the same train to Stuttgardt to join his wife, and General Porter went to see him off. They would have painfully reminded the ex-Regent of Cuba had she seen them; but it appears she did not, and travelled to Germany in happy ignorance that she had for a neighbour the personage who directed at Washington the campaign against Spain. The group of Americans round him seemed vastly amused at the Queen's arrival on the platform, where she found herself the object of no little official fuss, Mme. Lepine, wife of the Prefect of Police, coming with the Prefect to present her a big bouquet tied with red and yellow ribbons.

For some months past the idea of an exhibition of shop signs has been fructifying in the mind of M. Detaille, the well-known painter of battle scenes. Now the project has taken definite shape, and has for godfather the Prefect of the Seine, M. Selves. Notices have been issued giving particulars of the exhibition, which is to take place in October next. The wish of M. Detaille and his brother artists associated with him on the committee is to revive the old signs that were such a picturesque feature of Paris of fifty years ago. Here and there one meets portions of the old streets incorporated in the new boulevards, quaint old houses with their old signs still attaching to the little narrow shop-fronts. There are, indeed, some interesting trade symbols in various parts of the city, some but newly installed. In the Rue Bonaparte, for instance, a tradesman has recently raised a sign above his premises, which bears the figure of Napoleon mounted upon his white horse. Oddly enough, the name of the tradesman is Lempereur. The sweep and the barber have very largely conserved their ancient distinctions, and, indeed, there is a very common tendency in the ornamentation of the building to call attention to the wares of the tenant. The florists, however, who show such exquisite taste in the arrangement of their windows, have, as a trade, adopted a sign which is as ingutrious and unpleasant as can well be imagined—a composition funeral wreath. It is needless to say that the committee will not encourage designs of that sort; rather we may expect to see a revival of the arts of the cunning smith who with his own strong hands forges a graceful bracket for a swinging board. It has been pointed out that the painted sign is a remnant of the age when the public as a mass, unable to read, possessed this sole means of identification of a particular establishment. In that sense, the sign has ceased to be necessary. Nevertheless, the artistic sign will add to the amenities of the pleasant streets of Paris, even if there is no direct furtherance of trade.

Cyclists and motorists imagined they were going to have the Forest of St. Germain all to themselves. The tramcar will soon invade their sylvan paradise. What with motors and trams the outer suburban circle of Paris is being extended to a degree that no one fifteen years ago could have foretold. The Opera House is within a twopenny-halfpenny tram drive of Riancy, and for only three-half pence one can go to the Lac St. Fargeau, at the extremist end of Belleville. For two pence one can go to Romainville, where Chavette retired "to the country" and died last winter. The forests of the Department of the Oise used to be the happy hunting and driving ground of wealthy people. They are now almost suburban. A railway goes through the heart of them from Crepy-en-Valois to Chantilly. Most of the owners of the big houses have swift motors. On straight, wide roads such as the highway through the forest of Chantilly, which goes on to Compiegne these machine cars are driven at higher rates of speed than many express trains. The drivers, being able to see far ahead, fear no accidents, and there are no ditches or embankments, the roads being generally level with the country through which they run. Thus the Chateau of POgnon—known as le Petit Fontainebleau, is within forty minutes of Paris by motor. This place is three miles farther from Paris than Senlis. That ancient Frankish city reminds one of the awakening of the Sleeping Beauty in the Wood. A railway now runs through it. Girdled round with forests favourable to riding, driving, and cycling, it is becoming a great centre for Parisian motorists and cyclists. There are chatelains in the neighbourhood who go into Paris in motor cars, sometimes twice a day. There is a barrister who motors in every morning during the spring and summer term, arriving in Paris in time to receive clients, lunch, and attend to business at the Palais de Justice. After he has received afternoon calls he goes back to the country, and if his wife wishes to go to the theatre is off to Paris again after an early dinner. He can be in bed at his chateau by one in the morning if the play do not last too long.

AMERICAN TRAIN HELD UP.

A DARING and successful train robbery is reported to have been committed at Marcus, on the Chicago, Berlington, and Quincy Railway, five miles north of Savanna, Illinois. The train attacked, which was a vestibuled passenger express consisting of eleven coaches, and was one of the finest on the road, usually carries considerable sums of money. According to the "Telegraph's" correspondent, the robbers stopped the train by swinging a white light. The two front coaches, consisting of a mail and express car and a composite car, were detached from the rest of the train and taken to a siding where the safe in the express car was blown open with dynamite and the contents looted after which the engine was detached by the robberss and started north. As the thieves left the express messenger fired at them. One robber was found dead about a mile north of Marcus. At least six men were concerned in the affair, but so far as is known only 2,000 dols. in silver was secured. None of the officials on the train were injured and the passengers were not molested.

A HOME paper states on good authority that one of the great portices of St. Paul's Cathedral is in immediate danger, a gradual process of loosening having gone on for some time unchecked until it would now appear that it is impossible for it to last much longer. The stones of the roof of this portico are so separated that anyone in a position above them can see the people beneath as they enter and leave the Cathedral. The only remedy, continues our contemporary, is repair of a very thorough and extensive character, and it is possible that some rebuilding may have to be done.

THE FAR EAST.

THE CHINESE TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

THE DEAD LOCK.

THE China papers just to hand contain the following telegrams regarding the tariff negotiations:—

Shanghai August 4:—The Chinese Government refuses to ratify the new commercial agreement so far as it refers to the navigation of inland waters. Sir James Mackay, the British Treaty Commissioner, refuses to re-open the discussion to reconsider this point, as he considers the negotiations as closed finally. The British merchants here are not unanimous in accepting Sir James Mackay's agreement ith the Chinese Treaty Commissioners.

Mr. Sharrette, the U.S. Treaty Commissioner, leaves China on Saturday next, the 9th instant without negotiating a commercial treaty on behalf of the United States. He visited H. E. Liu Kun-yih at Nanking lately. He declares the discussion of Sir James Mackay's agreement is impossible, because the abolition of likin in return for the raising of the import duty is undesirable for America's trade.

France declares that the agreement is an infringement of French rights, both inland and on the frontiers, and is therefore unacceptable. France also objects to the extension of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.

Shanghai, August 7:—The local branch of the China Association intends to call a meeting at an early date in order to discuss Sir James L. Mackay's proposals as embodied in the draft of the new commercial treaty. A feeling strongly opposed to the proposals is spreading, and it is expected that all the leading merchants here will oppose them. The prevailing idea is that the safeguards proposed in connection with the abolition of the likin in return for the increase of import duties are inefficient to control the Provincial authorities.

The diplomatic representatives of China, Great Britain, Germany, United States, and Japan will sign the new specific import tariff to-morrow (Friday). Authority for the representatives of France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark to sign has not arrived yet.

Austria has refused to give her Minister authority to sign until a detailed examination of the tariff has taken place in Vienna.

Shanghai, August 8: General Sharretts, the United States' Commercial Treaty Special Commissioner, has handed the Chinese Commissioners a draft of a new commercial treaty containing forty-two articles. The United States representative asks them to open negotiations at an early date. The Japanese representatives have also finished their draft of a commercial treaty. They demand similar conditions to those contained in Sir James Mackay's treaty, but with the addition that coal, cotton yarn, and other Japanese products shall be placed on the free list. The representatives of the other Powers are keeping back their negotiations.

The new specific import tariff prepared under the Peace Protocol was ready for signature this forenoon; but the Chinese representatives said they were unable to sign it as the Imperial Edict authorising them to do so has not been issued. Their Excellencies Sheng and Hu the Chinese Commissioners, are apparently much disgusted at the treatment they have received from the Central Government at Peking, and insinuate that the Peking officials, instigated by some of the Maritime Customs' officials, will insist upon changes in the tariff.

The draft of the Japanese commercial treaty provides stronger guarantees for the abolition of likin than the British Treaty.

The opposition to Sir James Mackay's proposals is gathering in intensity here.

THE OUTBREAK IN SIAM.

LAKON ATTACKED.

THE SHANS REPULSED.

On Monday morning at daybreak says the "Bangkok Times" of August 7 the rebel Shans attacked Lakon Lampang. The defence was organised by the Chao in person, and the Shans were repulsed with a loss of fifteen—14 Shans and one Lao. These figures cannot be regarded as necessarily accurate, but that the attack was successfully beaten back is certain. The Europeans in the town, of whom there are a fair number, remained entirely neutral. They took no part in the action and were not molested. The Commissioner and other Siamese officials have cleared out from Lakon. So much had been got through when the line broke down—presumably it was cut. The Government has been asked and has promised to restore communication with all possible speed. It is reported that the Chao promised remission of the capitation tax to all who took part in the defence. The Shans, it may be taken, hold the country between Muang Tero on the Me Wang, and Muang Phrae, on the Me Yom, and also down towards Utaradit. From Chiengmai the latest news was expellent, and the same is true with regard to Phrae so far as the Europeans are concerned. They have concentrated in the premises of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., and have been entirely unmolested. They have had the fullest assurances from the Shans who hold the place that those concerned in the rising have no quarrel with the Europeans and that neither they nor their property would be molested in any way. B. B. T. C. have despatched a river steamer with a strong guard of Pathans from Bangkok to protect their property at Phrae. No news, we understand, has been received from Nan. From Raheng, Sawankaloke and other centres to the south of the country held by the Shans, we hear that all able-bodied men are being pressed into the service of the Government for service against the Shans. Boats also are at a premium. Men are also being enrolled in Ratbury province. At present not an elephant is at work in the teak forests and there is certain to be great delay and confusion in the season's operations. We are glad to learn that Nri Ban Yen, the partner of Kim Seng Lee and Co., who was in Parea when the town was taken, has reached Lakon is safety. It was feared for a considerable time that he had been killed, as nothing was heard of him for some time, and Kim Seng Lee's premises were reported to have been looted, the only case in which such a report was received in regard to a private firm. Chao Phya Surasak and his staff left Bangkok by train at quarter to four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Colonel Gerini, Phya Thepworachun (Under Secretary for War), and many other Siamese were at the station to see them off. It seems probable that the attack on Muang Tarn took place after the repulse at Lakon. The Siamese judge at Muang Tarn was killed. A further draft of soldiers will be despatched from Bangkok on the 10th inst. It is reported that the Marine Reserves will probably be called out to be in readiness if the necessity arises.—"Bangkok Times" Aug. 7.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

The rebels are spreading and several Yamens have been burnt by them, says the "Shanghai Times." The following may be taken as a reliable report. It is a telegram wired by the Provincial Treasurer of Kwangsi, Chang Tsengyang addressed to Wang Chih-chun the new Governor of the same province, which reads as follows:—"The rebels have overwhelmed the province (Kwangsi), their movements are unknown. Sometimes they appear in large numbers and at other times they disperse, the Viceroy (of Liang Kwang) is making Ngoohow his head-quarters. The imperial troops are ill supplied and ill-provisioned. L. (Chang) owing to my chronic illness, on the 16th of the 5th Moon applied for the permission of the Governor Ting to retire, and he the ex-governor, on the 13th of the 5th Moon memorialised the throne on my behalf."

PEKING POLITICS.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE EMPEROR.

A Mandarin of high rank temporarily residing in Sanghai has received the following communication from a friend in Peking (says the "N.-C. Daily News"):—It is believed by a large majority of people connected with the various less Boards here that the Emperor's opponents are again trying to revive the question of the deposition of His Majesty from the Dragon Throne, the Emperor's principal enemies being the Grand Secretary Yung Lu and the notorious favourite eunuch of the Empress Dowager, Li Lien-ying. Since Yung Lu's added eclat obtained by the betrothal of his daughter to Prince Chun, the Emperor's younger brother, and that of his (Yung Lu's) niece to Prince P'u Lun, 4th Order ('Lan Pai-tzu' as he is generally styled), who is the legal Heir to the Throne by right of juniority of descent, that Grand Secretary is more than ever anxious to put some one near him in place of Kuang Hsu on the Imperial Throne of China. But Yung Lu is fearful of stirring up a hornet's nest if he does so, and therefore looks about him for strong supporters, who, when the crisis comes to pass, will be able to overawe not only the nobles but also officials and the masses into submission. He has the Empress Dowager to keep the princes and nobles in subjection, he himself and the infamous eunuch, Li Lien-ying—who alone can count hundreds of officials of all ranks throughout the country who look up to him as their sponsor and protector—hope to keep mandarindom in order; but the last and by no means the last measure, namely, the subjection of the army and the masses to his deposition scheme, it is generally believed in Pekin, has been attained by the arrival at a secret understanding with Chinas dominant neighbour on the Northern frontiers. It is this last which, according to the Peking communication in question, is greatly disturbing the minds of all thoughtful men. For the powerful assistance which will be required to protect the Grand Secretary and his friends from those who are loyal to the Emperor, the powers that be have consented to place Tibet under the 'protection' of Russia, which is another way of saying that Russia will in the future be looked upon as the Protector of Lama Buddhism. Finally it is further stated in Peking that should the Empress Dowager and Yung Lu's second coup d'etat pass off without a hitch, and they manage by means of the powerful protection at hand to keep their seats, they are credited with having given the promise, as a quid pro quo, to place all Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan on the same basis as Manchuria, namely place those two territories at the sole pleasure of Russia to exploit at will.

BOXERISM IN SZECHUEN.

The "Universal Gazette" gives a number of districts where the Boxer propaganda prevails. The officials, as a rule, are incompetent to cope with the situation. The Tsiyang Boxers, after a short suspension, have again risen with renewed vigor and activity. The former magistrate through whose instrumentality the Boxer propaganda abated, in fact suppressed it for a short time. But alas! for some unknown reason this good magistrate has been transferred. His successor ordered the abolition of the volunteer corps organised by him. The present magistrate who is known to be exceedingly anti-foreign and pro-Boxer must be held responsible for the renewed outbreak. It transpired that a certain notorious miscontent, being several times rejected by the church, was the chief author and leader. He and his men first burnt a chapel, killing one preacher and three converts, besides wounding a dozen more, subsequently destroyed two missionary dispensaries and a few houses owned by the native converts. These malcontents have since retired to a neighbouring village and have strongly fortified their stronghold. The troops sent by the Viceroy had been worsted, reinforcements are expected to arrive in the course of a few days. The Viceroy has suspended the button and the peacock feather of the magistrate for his negligence.

A despatch dated Chentu, July 23th, states:—Everything is in a very disturbed state. An insurrection has broken out within three miles of here, and 200 soldiers are reported killed.

THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

The Port Arthur correspondent of the "Shanghai Times" writes:—The increase of cholera in Port Arthur is causing the authorities much alarm. Twenty cases have been recorded among the European population, thirteen of which have ended fatally. Among the Chinese the mortality is excessive No accurate figures are obtainable concerning the Chinese death rate. Up to the present date, Dairy has escaped the infection. Stringent precautions are being taken to check the spread of the disease. The C. E. Railway Co's steamer Nopik arrived in Chefoo from Port Arthur with a case of cholera aboard. The afflicted person succumbed before reaching port. The steamer is now in quarantine.

Japan is being swept by a veritable scourge of cholera and hundreds of deaths are reported, says the "Straits Times." Poor old 'Colonel' Hicks, the well-known representative of Harmsion's Circus, succumbed on the 22nd July. Cisco the clown having died the day before. Amongst those who have become victims are a major of artillery and his daughter, a captain of artillery, the captain of the s. s. Sommerfeld Mr. Reigers, the head of the Tramway Company, Professor Koopman and various others, including the wife of Mr Boumao, a well-known broker. On the 21st, nine European Soldiers fell victims and six on the following day. As a matter of fact, cholera has never been so bad in Java before.

As the cholera epidemic is increasing in Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, and Saga prefectures (says the "Kobe Chronicle"), Mr. Ando, an infectious disease inspection commissioner in the Home Department, has been ordered to administer anti-cholera serum in those prefectures. Mr. Anda was expected to leave Tokyo a fortnight ago, taking with him sufficient serum for some 60,000 people. Further cases of cholera are reported from Moji. On the night of the 13th July, a child died of the disease on the lighter which was isolated a few days previously. A case suspected to be cholera was reported on the morning of the 14th. Captain Tashiro, the Mayor, late Harbour-master at Kobe, called a meeting of the heads of wards on the same day, and considered measures for the stamping out of the epidemic Strum ordered from Tokyo having arrived at the Moji City Office, inoculation work was started. Two more cases of cholera were reported at Moji on the night of the 14th inst. one ending fatally.

SUICIDE FROM A GERMAN MAIL STEAMER.

The "Shanghai Mercury," of 23th ult, says:—Early on Saturday morning, a passenger, named Alfed Kaufmann, committed suicide by jumping overboard from the turricane deck of the incoming German mail steamer Bayern. About one o'clock in the morning another passenger heard a splash, and on looking through the cabin window saw a man in the water. The alarm of 'man overboard' was immediately given, and the vessel stopped. The man in the water was plainly visible, and life buoys were thrown to him by the Chief Officer, a quartermaster and the purser, but though they fell within easy reach of him he made no effort to grasp them, and, raising his hands above his head, he sank from sight. Boats were lowered, but failed to reach him before he disappeared beneath the surface of the water. The boats hovered around the spot for some time, but the body did not come to the surface and they returned to the ship, which proceeded on her voyage. The unfortunate man joined the Bayern at Singapore for Shanghai. He was a commercial traveller for a hardware firm in Germany, and was accompanied by an Indian servant. On searching his cabin, a note was found addressed to the Captain in which he stated his intention of committing suicide and making the request that his Indian servant be returned to Singapore; in fact he had arranged his affairs very methodically. No explanation was given for the rash act. The affair was at once reported to the Consul-General for Germany on arrival, who took charge of his personal effects.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain S. Barcham, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Bond Dr E A	Mitchell Dr R
Bowack Miss	Miller Dr J W
Begbey Mr F	Melville Capt H G
Beadel Mr G T	Massy Col H A
Booth Capt and Mrs	Moir Mr J E
Berthoud Mr	Maharajah of Scindia
Baksewar Singh, Lieut	Maharajah of Bikanir
Bikram Sing Rajah	Maharajah of Kohlapur
Bhovkar Mr D M	Maharajah Pertab Sing
Boake Mr B B	Maharajah Dawlat Sing
Croft Col	Nagie Mr J
Cooper Paymaster	Norton Lt W H
Chawan Mr R R	Nicholson Dr M A
Chandra Mr S N	Pallard Mr G D
Campbell Mr A	Phillpotts Capt L M
Cooper M R D	Pritheray Singh Major
Duncan Mr F C	Piraj Rao
Down Mr J E	Rankin Dr J W
Elkington Dr and Mrs	Rice Mr P R
Edwards Mr S M	Ramsden Mr W
Evatt Lieut Col J E	Robinson Mr G F
Forsyth Dr F P	Radwell Lt Col E H
Filose Sir C	Rampine Hon Justice
Ghalge Mr K	Rao Koshi General
Hackwood Mr	Rao Ganpat Major
Gregory Lieut R H	Rajah Odai Sing and party
Gabb Mr E J	Pavalchi Mr H
Gardner Dr J N	Scott Lt Col W A T
Gabriel Mr E V	Sharpe Mr W R
Hart Mr F H	Summers Mr T R
Hanseman Dr E A	Scarjee Mr G G
Harris Mr L T	Scott Elliott Capt C R
Hand Mr J	Scindhia Major Krishna Rao
Haythorne Mr	Seaborn Mr J
Hodgkinson Capt	Singh Capt G
Haksal Pandit	Sulano Mr R V
Heera Singh Lieut	Sexten Lt E G
Ingle Mr D M	Tiravdekar Mr M
Jackl Mr J A	Thomas Capt J
Johnston Mr J W D	Thakare Sadul Singh
Kadam Mr B	Tinson Mr R
Kight Mr C W	Townsend Mr C H
Kumar Ranjit Singh	Wallis Mr J V
Kurmar Bhairam Singh	Willoughby Major V C
Leslie Mr N	Veleter Mr W
Mundane Mr K	Webber Mrs R G

PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days back, some correspondence appeared in one of your issues about the exclusion of a Portuguese representative at the Delhi Durbar. That august event will be unparalleled in the history of India, and the Portuguese community scattered over the whole of India, and wherever the British flag flies will feel sorely disappointed at the absence of a representative to convey their loya homage to the representative of the King-Emperor. I Surely one name could be added to the list, and His Excellency will make the Portuguese community for ever grateful for the recognition. The Portuguese have ever been enthusiastically loyal to the British throne, and I sincerely hope their prayers will be heeded.

A PORTUGUESE.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INSTALLATION OF A KATHIAWAR CHIEF.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MULLI.

THE installation of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Mulli in Kathiawar took place on Friday, when the Chief was placed on the gadi by Major Merewether, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant. His Highness is a fourth-class chief and has just attained his majority, his state having been under the administration of the Political Agency. The town was decorated and the people observed the occasion as a holiday.

A special Durbar was held in the local Durbar-hall, which was attended by Kumar Shri Madarsinghji, the Heir Apparent of Saela, and his brothers, the deputations from the States of Vankaner, Lakhtar and Saela, who had come with poshak, Kavi Nathuram of Vankaner, Vakil Lallubhoy Ambalal of Rajkot and severa, other officials and merchants of this place. Exactly at 9-15 a.m. Major Merewhether, accompanied by Thakor Saheb Himatsinghji, arrived at the place, in a carriage and four, and both were conducted to their seats on the dais.

Major Merewether then handed over the State seals and the key of the Treasury to the Thakor Saheb amid loud acclamations and addressed him as follows:—"Thakore Himatsinghji, Princes, and Gentlemen. I have come here to-day by direction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to hand over to you, Thakore Saheb, the control of your State. You will now be 14th out of the 32 ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar who have been educated at the Rajkumar College, and the training you have there received is eminently calculated to fit you mentally, and morally for the arduous task of controlling your State. On the death of your lamented father Thakore Sartainsinghji in 1894, your State was placed, as you were a minor, under Agency management, and that time the balance to the credit of the State in cash and kind was in round numbers Rs, 1,76,500. The balance to the credit of the State at the end of July 1902 was 1,25,500. When it is remembered that since 1899 scarcity has prevailed in Jhalawad to a greater or less degree, considerable credit is I think, due to Mr. Manekial, the Manager and those under him for the care with which the state revenues have been husbanded. During the management a sum of Rs. 85,540 in round numbers has been spe t on public works among which are the new courthouses new Lines for the foot and mounted police and a new girls school and other minor improvements. Advantage has been taken of the famine in 1899 which has been followed by years of scarcity, to fill up the Muli Tank which now affords a considerable area for building, and to excavate the tanks of Tikar Somasar, and Malaka. The last named is an irrigation tank, and will therefore repay a portion of the money expended on it. Rs, 23,782 have been spent in purchasing land from certain bhayats and mortgagees. The village of Himatpura, the only swang village in possession of the Durbar, was completed in 1898 at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and is now fully populated. It must further be noted that no Karajat has been paid by the Bhayats to the State for the last three years. A committee appointed to inquire into this question has recently completed their inquiries and their report will, it is hoped, be received by the end of this month. The Kharajat amounts on an average to nearly Rs, 26,000, a year, Rs. 60,000 are, therefore, due for three years. Against this certain claims by the Bhayats have to be set off, but it may safely be said that Rs. 40,000, at least will be found to be recoverable.

LOANS FOR RS. 1,35,445,

have been received from Government, and the Local Funds, which has of course materially assisted in balancing the State accounts but had the Chuda Debt been paid only a very small loan would have been necessary. And now for a word or two of advice before I close. Remember always that as Chief of a State, that State is entitled to expect and receive your fullest attention. Home considerations must be set aside and home interests subordinated to those of your State. In all your dealings with your subjects, be patient, and above all be just. Let every applicant be given a patient hearing, and let that be done in every case, the training you have received and the sense of justice innate in every human being in this world must cause you to pass just and proper orders in every matter brought before you for decision."

When the Assistant Political Agent had resumed his seat, Mr. Vishwanath his Shirastedar read a Gujarati translation of the speech.

The Thakor Saheb Himatsinghji then replied. He said: "Permit me to tender my warmest thanks to you Major Merewether, for the trouble you have so kindly taken in coming here on this occasion which I cannot contemplate without considerable diffidence at the immmense responsibilities with which I have been brought face to face by the function you have so kindly performed to-day. Major Merewether, it was on your kind recommendption that I was allowed to quit the Rajkumar College in the regime of Colonel Hunter, the late Political Agent, whose kind treatment I always remember, and was associated on 19th November, 1900, with the Manager in the administration of the State to induce me gradually into the cares and responsibilities of the Administration. I am glad to say that you have also come here to-day to hand over to me the full control of my State. I admit, Sir, that the Rajkumar College, where I received my training, has done me much benefit, and I feel highly obliged to Mr. Waddington, the learned Principal, for the great care and trouble he bestowed on me while I was in the College under his charge. I am sorry Mr. Waddington is not present on this memorable occasion, but I am deeply grateful to him for all that he has done. I have also to tender my special thanks to Mr. H. O. Quin, Acting Agent to the Governor, in Katihawar, for recommending within a short time of his taking office that I should be entrusted with the entire charge of my State. I feel that I am about to enter on a new phase of life, and I am deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities now devolving upon me. I am well aware that the

MULI STATE HAS ADVANCED AND PROSPERED

during the Agency management under the cares and attempts of the Managers, who managed the State under the direct supervision of you Major Merewether, and Lieutenant Colonel Abud as Assistant Political Agents, Jhalawad. It is very gratifying to me to observe that during the Agency management of about 8 years, important and useful public works as mentioned by you, have been carried out, which are lasting ornaments to my town of Muli. I hope the three tanks referred to by you and which were started as relief works in my Taluka, may in future prove beneficial to my State. I see how my way has been smoothed and made easy for me, and the sense of responsibility which I cannot help feeling is softened and replaced by one of comfort and engendered by the thought that I need not, after all be afraid to meet the responsibility which I am now called upon to face if only I strive honestly to do my duty. And I beg to assure you that it will ever be my highest ambition to use my utmost endeavours in this direction. I hope you will convey to the Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and to the Bombay Government, my sincere thanks for the favour done me in allowing me to assume the full control of my State and I am sure, you will accept the same personally for the kindness and consideration which have always characterized alike your private and official intercourse with myself. It shall be my endeavour hereafter always to do my utmost to merit the favour of Government, and to secure the welfare of my subjects, and with these ends in view with God's blessing, I trust that my efforts will be crowned with success. To you personally, Major Merewether, my warmest gratitude is due for all the trouble you have so kindly taken on my behalf, and for the welfare of my State. The precious advice you have been pleased to give me to-day it will ever be my happiness to be guided by. I desire in conclusion to tender my warm thanks to the princes my bhayats and gentlemen who have so kindly honoured me with their presence here to-day".

The Thakore Saheb having thus finished his speech, Mr. Manekial Ladhabhai read to the meeting the Guzarati translation of the address.

Poshak from the various States was then duly presented to and accepted by the Thakor Saheb. This ceremony being over, the distribution of "pan supari, attar" and garlands dissolved the gathering.

During the proceedings rain was falling in good showers, which doubly delighted the people.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, who had been in Bombay to witness the Presidency Cricket Match, returned to Poona this afternoon by the 2 o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary; Colonel Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, and Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp. The departure was private, notwithstanding a few officials assembled at the station to see the Governor off. Amongst those present were General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. E. Grey, Collector of Bombay; Mr. Heaney, First Assistant Collector; Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Sheriff of Bombay; Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and Mr. Foard, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. His Excellency arrived from the Yatch Club a few minutes before the train started and spent some time in conversation with some of the gentlemen present on the platform. A salute of seventeen guns was fired to announce the departure of His Excellency.

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

YESTERDAY Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Haji Laiji Hemaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. P. Goudinho, pleader, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Gulabchand, of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, solicitors, defended the second accused. Mr. Lynch, of Messrs, Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, watched the case on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Noel Paton, the Secretary of the Chamber was also in court.

The Rev. Mr. Harvey Calkins was re-examined by Mr. Goudinho. He said that he saw the first accused on the same day he saw Mr. Paton. A day or two after this interview accused No. 1 saw Mr. Paton, and subsequently saw witness in the afternoon. Mr. Paton did not tell witness that he could personally do nothing for accused No. 1.

Questioned by the Court witness said that he asked Mr. Paton if there was any possibility for a criminal prosecution to which Mr. Paton replied he did not know what the attitude of the Chamber would be. Witness had told this also to Wrafter. He told him that Mr. Paton hoped for the best, but in any event he desired him to tell the truth.

The Magistrate heard the arguments on both sides as to whether the statement made by the first accused should be allowed to go in. Mr. Davar said Mr. Paton was in authority over the first accused. The statement could not go in as it was made under an inducement as could be seen from the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Calkins. Mr. Goud nho urged that there was no inducement and the statement should be allowed to go in as evidence. His Worship ruled that under the circumstances any statement made by the first accused could not go in as evidence.

Mr. Fredrick Noel Paton, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, was then examined by Mr. Goudinho. He said that he had obtained certificates Nos 177, 178, and 205 from the P. and O. Company and had afterwards returned them. Witness was shown the certificates and said that he could not say whether they were the same; all that he could say was that the certificates appeared to bear No. 1's signatures. A list relating to a number of certificates was supplied to him by Mr. Michael, but he did not receive all those certificates and had a doubt whether he received more than the three just mentioned. However, he had made inquiries about all the certificates mentioned in the list. The shippers of the certificate No. 177 were Messrs. Ralli Brothers and of the certificate No. 178 Messrs. David Sassoon and Company. As regards the certificate No. 205 the shippers appeared to be "Walter Pavri."

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

MANY LIVES LOST.

THE special correspondent of the "Melbourne Age" writing from Wollongong on July 31st says:—A terrible explosion has taken place in the Mount Kembla colliery, and the whole district is in a state of trouble and anxiety. Since the great Bulli disaster of fourteen years ago, no hing has approached the Mount Kembla catastrophe in sensational significance, and though the full fatalities cannot yet be definitely ascertained, enough is known to show that the death roll must be very heavy. There were about 250 men working in the mine when the explosion occured; the bodies of 20 victims have been brought to the surface, and about 100 are unaccounted for.

The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in this town, about eight miles distant, and a large volume of smoke and dust was seen to rise in the locality of the colliery. Intelligence of the disaster was shortly afterwards received in the town, and Drs. Lee, Wade, Kerr and Reid proceeded with all haste to the colliery. The news was also conveyed to the Arbitration Court, sitting at the court house, where Mr. W. Rogers, manager of the colliery, was in attendance as a witness. The court immediately adjourned, and Mr. Rogers, together with the managers of all the other collieries and miners' representatives, proceeded with all haste to the scene of the disaster. Various rumours were afloat as to the extent of the disaster, one being that it was only a boiler at the entrance of the main shaft that had exploded, and that a few men only were spared, and another that the disaster was caused by an explosion of gas inside the colliery, and that very few were expected to be got out alive.

At the colliery the scene was a most harrowing one. Large numbers of women were running about frantically in all directions making anxious inquiries for their husbands and sons.

The main entrance of the colliery showed that an explosion of great violence had taken place. The engine house at the entrance was completely wrecked, the galvanised iron roof being blown off and the sheets of iron wrenched in all shapes. Immense quantities of debris were lying about in all directions, the main entrance of the mine being completely shattered. Heavy timbers had been dislodged and thrown about.

When the explosion occurred both shifts of miners were in the colliery, it being estimated that upwards of 250 men were inside when the explosion took place. Mr. T. Bate, inspector of collieries for the southern district, was inside the colliery making his periodical inspection, and he was accompanied by Nelson and the underground manager. The front shift men were on their way out of the mine, and seem to have suffered most from its effects.

A short time after the explosion had taken place the men began to come out by the travelling road, nearly all in a dazed condition. Many of them stated that the first thing they felt was a ringing in the ears and a suffocating sensation, which caused them to stagger and fall several times, but they eventually managed to struggle to the outside. Others thought that the noise was caused by a large fall in the colliery, and felt no ill effects. No one seemed to be able to locate the seat of the explosion, but the general opinion appeared to be that it had occurred in what is known as the No. 1 section.

At 5 o'clock about 120 men had escaped from the mine unaided, and it was realised that the remainder must have been more seriously injured, and could not get out unaided. Relief parties were quickly organised, and as soon as sufficient safety lamps had been procured they entered the colliery for the purpose of bringing out injured and dead. Several miners were brought out severely injured who were promptly attended to by medical officers in the building near the tunnel mouth. Among those rescued by the relief party was Inspector Bates, who was discovered in an insensible condition, his clothes being very much torn. Shortly after being brought out he showed signs of returning consciousness, and the medical officers pronounced him to be out of danger.

The work of the search parties was continued for days and as the result of their work, 87 bodies were recovered while many experienced miners asserted that there were others yet to be found.

It is not yet known how long it will take to put the mine in thorough repair, as the damage amounts to many thousands. Dr. Robertson, the managing director of the company, remarked that they did not intend to allow the grass to grow under their feet in making another start. It is thought that many of the miners thrown out of work will obtain employment in the work of renovating the mine.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN STEEL COMBINE.

A REPORTED CAPITAL OF £50,000,000.

ACCORDING to the Birmingham correspondent of the "Financial Times," the Anglo-Canadian steel combine is being principally engineered by Mr. Arthur Keen, chairman of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds Limited, and among others provisionally co-operating are Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., of Middlesbrough, and Sir Christopher Furness. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company and other Canadian houses are understood to be favourable to the project, and arrang

PURELY PERSONAL.

Few figures have become more familiar and more popular in London than the three Colonial Premiers, says "M-A-P." Apart altogether from the desire to recognise with gratitude the assistance they had given in an hour of peril to the Empire, they themselves have that within them personally which is calculated to attract and to retain popularity. If it had not been so they would have outworn their welcome by this time, for never have men been so feted, dined, wined lionised, during any London season since London seasons began. They have made triumphant marches, not merely to every great function and honour and table of London, but also throughout the country, up to Edinburgh and her historic seats of learning; and yet there will be unquestionably a sigh of regret when their familiar figures have disappeared. The men as well as the officials will be missed.

Three types could not be more dissimilar, except that in them all there is that unmistakable something which shows the born leader, and explains the eminence to which these three men have attained. I take Sir Wilfrid Laurier first. Here is a man who is a British subject to his finger tips; who has shown a very ardent form of British patriotism; whose every word is intended to cement in close bonds the different races of his own country; and yet never was there a man who was more unmistakably un-English. Wherever you saw him you must have recognised in him the strain of that brilliant race across the Channel, whose sons have done so much for letters, liberty, and civilisation. The long hair, the long, clean-shaven face; the forehead extended by the slight baldness in the front part of the head; the mobile and pursed mouth; the full ose—could there be anything more truly and primordially Gallic? I hope the comparison will not be considered unflattering, but somehow or other I could not help thinking of Claude Rollo—that doomed and haunted monk in Victor Hugo's greatest story—as I watched Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Perhaps it was that bald high forehead—as though there had been a tonsure there; perhaps it was the slightly clerical expression that was suggested by the clean-shaven face; perhaps it was the high-bred, discreet, benignant air of a confessor who had been a man of the world—whatever the reason, the association of the great Canadian statesman and the obscure and passion-wrecked friar of the romance was an obsession to me so long as I found myself opposite to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The difference between the French and the English physique is not that the one is strong and the other weak; it is that their strength takes a different shape. The Frenchman, with his thin and spare frame, has often muscles of iron and nerves of steel; and yet to look at him is to be struck with a certain daintiness of shape, as well as of manner which marks him out at once from an Englishman. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is French rather of the eighteenth than of the twentieth century. Like his own people, who still retain in their language expressions that are archaic to the ear of the modern Parisian, Sir Wilfrid strikes one as rather an old-world type of Frenchman. He has less ebullient vivacity, less expansiveness, more slowness of movement and ceremoniousness of manner than one finds in the present-day Frenchman. You think of him rather as the companion of Talleyrand and Chateaubriand than of Waldeck Rousseau and M. Henri Rochefort. "Nobody," said Talleyrand, "knew the real charm of life in France who did not live before the Revolution." What, doubtless, he was thinking of was the stateliness of manner, the brilliancy of conversation, the romance of gallantry, the ease of fortune, and superiority to ordinary cares which were the characteristics of that wonderful aristocracy that robbed and enslaved and trampled on France, but meantime enjoyed itself in a grand manner, and did everything with a noble air. One thought of the France of the pre-revolutionary times as one gazed at the long, beautiful fingers of the delicate hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—at the perfection of every little gesture—at the apparent ease and open frankness, and yet the unmistakable tact and discretion with which he discussed everybody and everything. It is no wonder that he has such hold over the hearts of his people; he is the flower of their stock.

I take next the type which is the most opposite to all this—a man who is just as unmistakably John Bull as the other man is unmistakably Gallic; I mean Mr. Seddon. That large powerful frame, with the great jaw and the fair-coloured beard, the massive shoulders, the firm limbs, the swell at the waist, and the eyes that change their expression so frequently—who could ever mistake that figure for anybody but an Englishman? Mr. Seddon, indeed, might sit before an artist of genius who had been asked to give an immortal picture of the average and epitomised John Bull; he could stand for all the race. Here the strength is not hidden, nor self-effaced, nor subtle; it jumps to the eyes, as the French saying is. This man would have been a towering figure and a dominant one in whatsoever he attempted; in the mine, the mart, in the prize ring, where men fight with their muscles and their dogged courage, or the Parliamentary forum, where men pit—sometimes with fiercer and certainly more enduring ferocity—their brains, their wills, and their temperaments against one another.

I have seen many reports of the speeches of Mr. Seddon; not only do none of them ever do justice to the man and his powers, but most of them do him positive injustice. He is a somewhat unequal speaker. Hear him at a little festive gathering, and though he is fluent, self-possessed, he says nothing that is very striking; he doesn't always understand the moment he should sit down. He speaks a quarter of an hour; he should speak for only five minutes. But give him an opportunity of speaking at length and on the subjects on which he feels deeply, and then you grasp the secrets of the man's power. I heard him once speak for an hour and a half; it was one of the most tremendous performances I ever heard. From the first word to the last it was all in the tone of tremendous force and passion; all the massive strength of the man's great physique was behind every word; and yet, when the speech came to an end, it was in the same strong, passionate terms; in the same deep, loud resounding voice.

I could compare the speech to nothing but a great mountain torrent when the rains had been heavy, and it was rushing down to the sea with all the impetus of a thousand streams tearing throttling amid screams and shouts. In their effort to get first to the centre of the bed and the first to the embrace of the sea, and the ideas of the man have something of the turbidity of the mountain stream; for of all eclectic politics, his are the most eclectic. He is Jingo and Socialist-humanitarian and ruthless warrior; an apostle of the New World; a worshipper of the Old. And the character seems the same. At one time thick clouds on the brow make the man look almost savage; and then there is a pleasant smile or even a knowing wink from the fine blue-grey eyes, and you understand the man; he is the type of millions you have known; savage and forgiving—autocratic and yet diplomatic; able to push through to his goal by sheer brute strength, often it is thrilling. I will never forget the immense sensation he created in one speech he delivered when he used these words: "God forfend the day should ever come when England would count the cost in money when her honour is involved." The words are not original, of course, nor the sentiment; but spoke in the thunder-notes of this man, with his huge head, his masterful look, his overwhelming personality, they almost make you see embodied in him the tough strength, the indomitable will of the nation that had just warred doggedly—through disaster, humiliation, division—for three long years.

I have left Sir Edmund Barton to the last, because he stands between the two other men—English, and yet English after the Australian fashion. Seddon, though he is to all intents and purposes a New Zealander, was born in the good old county of Lancashire, amid the blacks bricks and the deadly monotony of the streets of St. Helens; Barton was born in Australia, amid all the new conditions by which John Bull is surrounded in that great New World of his. He also is massive, but it is not the massiveness of Mr. Seddon; it is less daring, less demonstrative, more compact. And he resembles Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the suggestion of the quick, alert, but vigilant mind of the trained lawyer—the man of books, judicial decisions, struggles where a word would bring to a client ruin or fortune, life or death. The clean-shaven face, the mobile lips, the twinkling and humorous eyes, all are part of the typical expression enabling you to pick out the English lawyer wherever you may see him—in a London street, or on an Alpine mountain top. I am told that the highest judicial office in the Commonwealth is at the disposal of Sir Edmund Barton whenever he chooses to seek rest from political struggle; and no man could ever look more like a judge. And his speech is also that of a judge. Slow, deliberate, with flashes of humour, opinions suggested rather than spoken, Sir Edmund Barton gives you the impression of a born diplomatist, who has wonderful power in the management of men.

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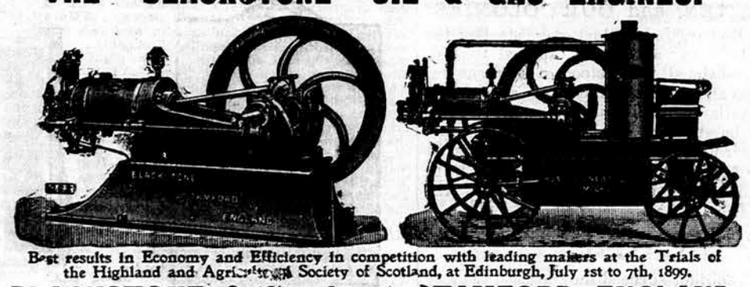

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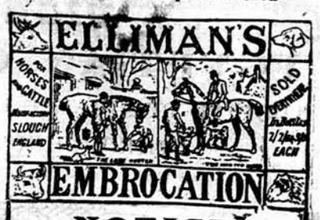

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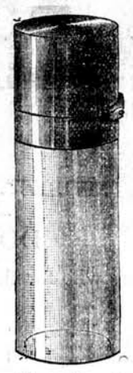

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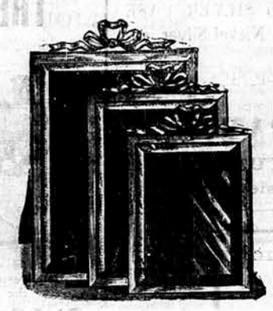

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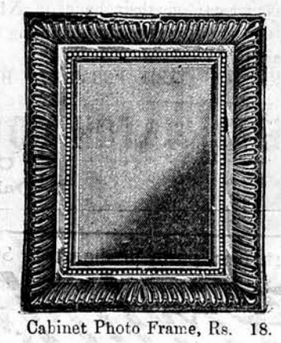

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